Daily Report

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Zhivkov Visits Soviet Pavilion in Plovdiv

AU0905155888 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] Today, following the official opening of the Plovdiv Fair, Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the officials accompanying him visited some of the Bulgarian and foreign exhibition pavilions.

During his visit to the Soviet pavilion, Comrade Todor Zhivkov wrote the following in the guest book:

My impressions of the Soviet exhibition at the Plovdiv Spring Fair 1988 are excellent. This exhibition confirms the innovative strength of the restructuring process taking place under the leadership of Lenin's party in the sphere of industry for man, as well as in all other fields of human relations. The achievements displayed at the fair, the extensive program for information exchanges, the establishment of joint enterprises and direct production relations are prerequisites for elevating Bulgarian-Soviet friendship to a new level.

Leaders Visit Monuments, Lay Wreaths on V-Day

AU0905192188 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] On the occasion of Victory Day, wreaths of gratitude and respect were laid at the Soviet Army Monument in Sofia, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the National Assembly, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, the Bulgarian National Agrarian Permanent Board, the Ministry of National Defense, the Sofia City BCP Committee, the Central Committee of Fighters Against Fascism and Capitalism, on behalf of the USSR and CSSR Embassies.

The ceremony was attended by Comrades Dobri Dzhurov, Stanko Todorov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Nacho Papazov, Dimitur Stanishev, generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army; heads of BCP Central Committee departments; leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizations, as well leaders and members of diplomatic missions accredited in Sofia.

A Bulgarian People's Army Honor Quard presented arms honor .

Flowers and wreaths were also laid at the Soldiers and Partisans Monument in the Park of Freedom, at the Unknown Soldier's Monument, at the monument of Marshal Tolbukhin, and at the Soviet Soldiers Ossuary and Memorial in Lozenets.

A festive meeting and concert also took place at the Sofia Central Club of the People's Army tonight.

Comrade Dobri Dzhurov, as well Major General Velko Palin, chief of the BCP Central Committee National and Social Security Department, and deputy ministers of national defense attended.

Nations Discuss Cooperation in Power Industry

AU0905195588 Sofia BTA in English 1843 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] Varna, May 9 (BTA)—Delegations from Vietnam, Poland, the Soviet Union, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Bulgaria attend the Fourth International Session of the Commission for Multilateral Cooperation of the socialist countries' academies of sciences. The participants discuss the possibilities for wider cooperation in the research servicing of the power industry, in studying the thermophysical properties of substances, in electrophysics, in heat and oil transfer. They will also consider questions concerning the joint research work on harnessing new energy sources for the needs of the national economies.

Yotov Speech on Marx Anniversary

AU0905171788 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 May 88

[Speech delivered by Yordan Yotov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, at a festive meeting to mark the 170th anniversary of the birth of Karl Marx on 5 May at the Georgi Kirkov hall in Sofia]

[Text] Esteemed Comrades; Friedrich Engels made the following statement at the funeral of his loyal friend, comrade, and fellow-worker: "His name and cause will live throughout the centuries!"

These were prophetic words.

Today, 105 years after they were pronounced, when socialism as a theory, a movement, and a social system are involved in a restructuring process of decisive importance for both socialism and for the whole world, socialism finds the most reliable bridge toward the communist future in the immortal cause of Karl Marx. If we try to describe very briefly the essence of restructuring which represents a decisive moment in the development of socialism—in trying to reveal the historical meaning, significance, nature, and future of this revolutionary process—we could just say: Forward toward Marx!

Forward toward Marx! This means a new interpretation, a new substantiation of his entire, exceptionally rich and invaluable theoretical legacy. [passage omitted]

The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the entire subsequent development of mankind's history have brilliantly confirmed the Marxist-Leninist theory. The Soviet Union was the first testing ground on which this theory was subjected to a comprehensive, historic test, and to the practical experience of socialist construction. Despite the dramatic nature of events, such as the Civil War, the Great Fatherland Front, and the period of Stalin's personality cult, the Soviet people, under the leadership of the CPSU, have achieved historical victories throughout the last 70 years following the

Great October Revolution. These victories, along with the emergence and consolidation of the world socialist community and the remarkable successes in the construction of socialism, have conquered the hearts and minds of hundreds of millions of people all over the globe. [passage omitted]

Infinitely loyal to the ideas of Marx and Lenin, tempered by three uprisings, by a hard underground existence, and a prolonged armed struggle against the monarcho-fascist regime, the cause of the BCP was victoriously crowned with success in the 9 September 1944 revolution, and led the people along the path of building a new socialist society.

The historic decisions adopted at the BCP Central Committee plenum held in April 1956 created conditions for a broad expansion of the creative activities of the people's masses and for the accelerated construction of socialism in Bulgaria. For as long as 30 years, our party and the Bulgarian people, in implementing the Leninist April policy, attained historic victories in all spheres and ensured a steady, socialist upsurge of our fatherland. Our achievements represent a genuine leap in the centuries-old history of our people.

Nevertheless, the new realities in the world and within socialist society produced the need and the opportunities for a new strategy in the development of our society. Responding to the challenge of the historical moment, the July plenum of the BCP Central Committee in 1987 and the BCP National Conference in 1988 developed a new concept, a new model of socialism and of its further construction in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The new model does not represent some kind of improved development of the outdated model of the past, but it is the dialectical negation [otritsanie] of this outdated model. The new model is the implementation of an appeal in our party's April strategy, which could not be implemented as a result of numerous particular circumstances that arose in the worldwide revolutionary process following the 20th CPSU Congress and the BCP Central Committee April plenum.

Once more we can convince ourselves about how right Marx was in saying that mankind can assume only those tasks which it can resolve, that the task itself can emerge only where the material preconditions for its implementation already exist or, at least, are in the process of being formated. In this context, we can say that the July Plenum Concept outgrows the model of the past—within the framework of which the political strategy of the April plenum was implemented out of necessity—and at the same time the July Concept appears as the further development and elevation of this strategy to a qualitatively new level, it appears as a new revelation of its own Marxist-Leninist essence. [passage omitted]

Karl Marx brilliantly envisaged the possibility and necessity of creating models of socialist society in individual countries. According to him, "one and the same economic basis (one and the same as regards the main conditions), as a result of innumerable empirical conditions, racial relations, external, historical circumstances, and so forth, can manifest itself in an infinite number of variations and degrees, which can be understood only through an analysis of these given, empirical circumstances." Lenin adopted the same postulate. He expressly stressed that the Marxist theory "provides only general guidelines" which are to be applied differently, according to the different countries. [passage omitted]

The justified variety in the models of socialism by no means signifies an underestimation of or encroachment upon the common principles and general laws of revolutionary struggle and socialist construction. One of these natural laws, which is obligatory and objective, pertains to the role of the communist party. Marx expressed the thought that "there is no development, without the party" because the workers class can successfully struggle only when it is organized in a revolutionary, political party. Our social experience perfectly confirms this brilliant perception. It is no accident that one of the basic elements of the BCP Central Committee July Plenum Concept is the new postulate on the place and role of the party in our society. This postulate is completely in accordance with the above-cited idea conceived by Karl Marx. It stems from an understanding of the absolutely necessary role of the communist party in the construction of socialism and communism. This is precisely why the question of freeing the party from all its inappropriate functions has been raised with such emphasis, since all these functions primarily stem from the party's position as the highest-ranking "level" of state power. The liberation from such functions, however, will greatly enhance the leading role of the party and will make it more efficient, providing it with a greater moral and political prestige. [passage omitted]

The concept adopted by the July plenum is a new approach opposing manifestations of bureaucracy. This means that in the establishment and operation of the new social structures "we must start from the bottom," as Comrade Todor Zhivkov stated, "namely, from the basic unit. This unit must be provided with everything necessary so that it may fully expand its functions. After all possibilities 'have been exhausted' at this level, we go over to the next level, and so forth," as Todor Zhivkov further pointed out.

The restructuring of socialist society on the basis of the July plenum is impossible and unthinkable without a broad expansion of glasnost. However, it is a kind of glasnost that serves the people and stimulates them in their upsurge toward the great and cherished goal. It is no coincidence at all that Comrade Todor Zhivkov devoted particular attention to this issue in his most recent party document, namely, in his Reflections on Restructuring in the Intellectual Sphere. In this case

again we find points of support in the ideas of our great teacher. According to Marx, the free press, which is identical with glasnost in our contemporary terminology, "means the vigilant eye of the people's spirit, the embodiment of the people's self-confidence, the verbal links which establish the direct contact between the individual and the state, as well as the whole world....the free press—this is the people's sincere confession and, as we know, a sincere admission means salvation. The free press is an intellectual mirror in which the people see themselves, and self-cognition is the first prerequisite of wisdom." [passage omitted]

With its dynamic and constructive foreign policy, the People's Republic of Bulgaria makes its genuine contribution to the struggle for social progress, peace, security, and for the further consolidation of the principle of peaceful coexistence and cooperation among peoples. Bulgaria actively contributes to the intensification of dialogue and to the increased confidence in interstate relations, to the elimination of hotbeds of tension in the world, and to the just settlement of regional conflicts.

Guided by the aspiration to consolidate security and cooperation in the Balkans, our country became the initiator and active promoter of the implementation of the ideas to transform the Balkans into a zone, that is free of nuclear and chemical weapons, to ensure the ecological defense of the peninsula, and to adopt a code of good-neighborly relations among Balkan states. We are gratified that these initiatives were received with attention and were highly appreciated by the participants in the first meeting of the ministers of foreign affairs from Balkan countries, held in Belgrade in February 1988. [passage omitted]

Politburo Decision on Environmental Protection
AU0905142188 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 May 88 pp 1, 6

["Decision of the BCP Central Committee Politburo on Fundamentally Restructuring Environmental Protection Activity and Carrying Out New Ecological Policy"]

[Text] The care for protecting Bulgaria's nature and its beauties and riches is one of the duties of the BCP.

A consistent environmental protection policy has been carried out in our country under the people's government, and especially after the historical BCP Central Committee April 1956 Plenum. Many decisions and decrees have been adopted in implementing the BCP's policy on protecting the environment. The state is allocating significant means and material resources, which have been repeatedly increased in recent years.

New forests, covering an area of 17 million decares, have been planted during the years of people's government. Dams, cascades, and irrigation systems to make the most rational use of the water resources have been constructed. A system of protected natural objects and landmarks has been created.

Significant successes have been achieved in constructing and developing villages and cities in the entire country. Natural conditions are being utilized in a harmonious manner and in accordance with the ecology in developing the territorial complexes for leisure and rest. Drinking-water supply systems, equipped with modern technologies and water-purifying devices, have been constructed.

Special programs for Sofia, Ruse, and to protect the River Danube, the Black Sea, and other regions have been activated.

A state-public system of environmental protection has been created in Bulgaria, and its legal foundation has been formulated. An all-peoples movement on environmental protection has been developed.

Today, the protection of the environment is a problem for all mankind. The People's Republic of Bulgaria is a champion of and active participant in setting up a system for the nations' ecological security, and is contributing to this cause within the framework of CEMA and in many international environmental protection organizations.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov's ideas on signing a treaty on the ecological defense of the Balkans and on organizing European forums in Bulgaria are meeting with interest and a willingness to put them into effect. A comprehensive system of cooperation in the area of ecological protection is being worked out with neighboring socialist Romania.

Those are obvious successes of our party's policy in the area of environmental protection. The creation of a foundation which allows the possibility of advancing toward solving ecological problems at a qualitatively new level is the main result of this policy.

Simultaneously, it must be noted that certain problems and difficulties in protecting the environment, which inevitably emerge under the conditions of the scientific-technical revolution, have become evident in the process of constructing the material-technical foundation of our economy. Until recently, both science and technology did not offer any solutions that were capable of fully eliminating the peripherial and harmful consequences of developing the production capacities.

Many ecological problems exist which have emerged as a result of incomplete solutions to the issues. The production of environmental protection equipment is not being developed with the necessary scope, and a tolerant and liberal attitude toward violators is evident in our country.

The BCP Central Committee July 1987 Plenum adopted a comprehensive concept on the profound and revolutionary restructuring of all spheres of public life. Protecting and recreating the environment is an important element of this concept.

As the BCP 1988 National Conference pointed out, the qualitative turning point in developing production capacities on the basis of the scientific-technical revolution, developing the advantages of socialism, the increased possibilities of the state, the new conditions of self-management, and the social importance of the ecological problems require that we develop and put into effect a new ecological policy, which will guarantee the comprehensive protection of the environment, the vitality of the people, and their health.

In putting into effect the decisions of the BCP National Conference the BCP Central Committee Politburo considers it purposeful:

1. To turn fundamental restructuring of the environment protection activity into a task of fundamental importance for the entire country and society. The effort to solve this problem must focus the attention of the party, state, economic, and public organs and organizations. Every violation of measures related to environmental protection must be punished by strictly applying the law.

2. To pay special attention to work related to:

—comprehensively subjecting material production and other spheres of life to the principles on environmental protection;

—achieving large-scale successes in solving pressing ecological problems by quickly introducing resource-saving, waste-free and low-waste technologies, as well as technologies, that contain no substances that could harm the environment, closed cycles of water utilization, and biotechnologies, especially in agriculture, forestry, and water economy. Thus, in the final account, the principles of rationally utilizing the environment will be put into effect;

—comprehensively solving ecological problems—from research, planning, and investment policy, to marketing production and services in accordance with normative systems which correspond to modern international ecological requirements—while taking into consideration the long-term interests of the public in protecting and improving the environment and creating favorable conditions for people to live and work;

—revealing new sources of comprehensively improving the ecological situation.

3. To implement a new ecological policy on a broad social basis, the nucleus of which is the self-managing organizations and territorial communities.

The labor collectives' activity in this area, for which they must be strictly responsible, must be assessed on an equal basis with their work to implement economic and social tasks.

The self-managing territorial communities must solve their territory's economic, social, and ecological problems simultaneously. In this context the rights and responsibilities of the municipalities and the mayorships in protecting and recreating the environment must be increased.

The state and its competent organs must ensure the consistent conduct of policy in solving the problems of protecting and recreating the environment at the national level. The modern requirements and characteristics of the country's ecological situation are to be taken into account while restructuring the state system of managing environmental protection.

The National Assembly Permanent Commission on Environmental Protection must facilitate the working out and putting into effect of a new ecological policy, and monitor its implementation.

The BCP Central Committee Politburo considers as purposeful the establishment of a Ministry of Soil, Forests, and Environmental Protection, on the basis of the existing Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Commission on Environmental Protection. The new ministry must be a supra-departmental state organ for implementing a new ecological policy and comprehensively solving the pressing problems related to environmental protection along a broad front. The ministry must broadly incorporate scientific, cultural, and public figures in its activity and provide public information on the state of environmental protection, as well as the planning, monitoring, and assessment of the effectiveness of environmental protection ventures.

The economic approach and means of management in all aspects of environmental protection must be strengthened by increasing economic interest and constraints on the basis of scientific norms, and by using the mechanisms of prices, taxes, fees, tariffs, and other economic levers for combining the efforts of the state and the self-managing economic organizations in solving ecological problems.

The legal foundation for protecting and recreating the environment must improve, by accelerating the preparation of a new law on environmental protection, as well as a new system of normative acts, regulations, and standards, which must be incorporated in planning, constructing, and comprehensively implementing the ecological policy.

4. The BCP Central Committee Politburo strssses the exceptional political, economic, and social importance of the new ecological policy, which must become the cause of the entire people, self-managing organizations,

municipalities, and other social communities, by developing a nationwide movement on environmental protection in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

[53/5] The labor collectives, territorial communities of the population, and public organizations are the natural foundation for setting up and organizing the nationwide movement on protecting and recreating the environment. The implementation of the new ecological policy must be a demonstration of everyone's high civil responsibility toward society and the future generations. Every enterprise, municipality, mayorship, district, and house is responsible for protecting the environment in their territory [teritoria].

It is useful to incorporate the nationwide movement into the system of the Fatherland Front and convene a national conference on protecting and recreating the environment, which will elect a new nationwide committee and adopt a statute on its activity.

Municipal public committee and mayorship environmental protection commissions are to be elected at public meetings and to function as voluntary associations.

5. To gradually implement the new ecological policy, in accordance with the resources and the possibilities which emerge with the development of the national economy. For this purpose, and after a long nationwide discussion, the Council of Ministers must adopt a national program on environmental protection in the People's Republic of Bulgaria up to the year 2000 and afterward.

The program must ensure the solving of the pressing problems related to protecting and renewing the soil and increasing its fertility; efficiently utilizing and enriching the forests; protecting the quality of and wisely utilizing the water resources; protecting the purity of the Black Sea and the water of the River Danube; decreasing air pollution, especially by motor vehicles; and utilizing, protecting, and destroying everyday and dangerous industrial solid waste and improving the management of the protected areas of the environment.

The program must pay special attention to improving the ecological situation in such city centers as Ruse, Burgas, Plovdiv, Vratsa, Kurdzhali, Dimitrovgrad, Devnya, and Razlog. Special measures are to be adopted to solve the ecological problems of Sofia.

6. To increase the ecological education, culture, and upbringing of the young generation and the entire population to a modern level.

The Fatherland Front, Bulgarian Trade Unions, Dimitrov Komsomol, creative unions, and other mass organizations must develop educational activities which correspond to their tasks.

7. To increase the quality of work of the mass media, book publishing, cinema, theater, and comprehensive propaganda, and systematically, competently, objectively, and convincingly struggle to implement the new ecological policy and develop a high ecological standard for the people.

8. To develop scientific research activity on issues of subjecting material production to the principles of environmental protection and the activity of society in protecting the environment.

On the basis of a modern system of hygienic-ecological monitoring and control, the competent state organs and institutes must organize research on the influence of the polluted environment on man and conduct diagnostic and preventive activity at a high level.

Strict and uncompromising control of all foodstuffs in the trade system, cooperative market, and private farms must be carried out in accordance with international norms.

It is necessary to expand and strengthen our coordinated activity in the area of ecology with the USSR and the CEMA members on a qualitatively new foundation and actively participate in the work of the specialized UN international organizations on issues of environmental protection.

Systematic and consistent activity is to be developed in increasing the contribution of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to solving the ecological problems of the Balkans and Europe, and to implementing the highly humane Bulgarian initiatives on the ecological defense of the Balkan peninsula and on convening an European economic protection forum.

10. The party organs and organizations and all Communists must develop broad organizational and political work, and intensify party control of and strictness toward state, economic, and public organs in everything related to restructuring the environmental protection activity.

The Bulgarian Agrarian National Union will undoubtedly make a significant contribution to this cause.

The BCP will consistently and insistently conduct the new ecological policy in the interest of the country and to satisfy the needs of every man for a pure, rich, and beautiful environment.

The environment of Bulgaria is the property of all the people. Everyone must understand the necessity of treating the living environment with care. We must struggle against signs of negligence toward nature and the ignoring of the legal and moral norms of environmental protection and renewal.

The BCP Central Committee Politburo expresses confidence that the implementation of the ecological policy will be actively supported by the entire Bulgarian people. We all share the historical responsibility for keeping the Bulgarian environment, today and tomorrow, beautiful, fruitful, pure, and worthy of Bulgaria's communist future!

January-March 1988 Plan Fulfillment Report

AU0505203188 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Apr 88 pp 2, 3

["Announcement of the Central Statistical Administration on the Results of the Fulfillment of the State Plan for Bulgaria's Scientific, Technical, and Socioeconomic Development During the First Quarter of 1988"—passages in boldface as published]

[Text] **The results of the country's scientific, technical, and socioeconomic development during the first quarter of 1988 demonstrate that the labor collectives in the enterprises, economic trusts, and other self-managing organizations made substantial progress in the consistent fulfillment of the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress and the BCP National Conference concerning qualitatively new growth in the economy.**

The restructuring that has begun in the economy is yielding the first practical results. There has been a rise in the dynamics of our development.

The plan of the self-managing economic organizations was fulfilled in respect to the main indexes. The planned relative proportion of the annual tasks for the first quarter was achieved.

I. [Roman one] Main Results in the Development of the Economy.

1988 First quarter as percentage of 1987 first quarter

	Indices
1. Net production (not including agricultural activities)	111.5
2. Social labor productivity (not including agriculture)	110.4
3. Goods output by all branches of material production	107.0
4. Material expenditure (not including depreciation) per 100 leva of production (not including agriculture)	98.0
5. Retail goods turnover	109.0
6. Services completed to the population	109.7
7. Foreign trade goods exchange	110.4
8. Average wages of workers and employees from all branches of material production	103.6

During the period the processes of progressive restructuring of the national production complex continued to deepen, on the basis of scientific and technical progress. Production in the main structure-determining complexes is rising at fast rates: Production in the "Electronics" complex rose by 12.8 percent, and in the "Biotechnological and Chemical Industries" complex, by 8.6 percent.

The technical and technological reequipment of production continued at accelerated rates during the quarter. New technologies and equipment are being introduced. There is a rise in the production of new and improved products. During the period 3,901 developments relating to new technologies and equipment were mastered in production.

As a result of the efforts of the self-managing economic organizations, there was an improvement in the quality of certain products and a diversification in the product structure of production. During the quarter 8.5 percent of the manufactured goods output was renewed, against 6.1 percent in the same quarter of 1987.

A higher degree of renewal was achieved by the "Electronics" complex—30.7 percent; by the "Heavy Machine Building" complex—16.1 percent; and by the "Transport, Agricultural, and Construction Equipment" complex—15.6 percent.

Industrial goods production manufactured and graded with the state quality mark was 48.3 percent higher than in the first quarter of 1987. There was a fall in the volume of production output not meeting the standards.

The emerging trend in implementing resource-saving growth is of particular importance for the qualitative new growth in the development of the economy. As a result of a fall in material expenditures, a relative saving of almost 200 million leva was achieved.

Profitability (aggregate profit per 100 leva of production funds) rose by 9.9 percent as compared to the same period of 1987.

The trend of extending our country's participation in the international division of labor continued. The goods exchange with the socialist and nonsocialist countries showed a 10.4 percent rise as compared to the same period of 1987. Direct economic links are deepening with enterprises and organizations from the fraternal socialist countries and, first and foremost, with the Soviet Union. There was an expansion in business contacts and joint activities with firms and enterprises from nonsocialist states.

Notwithstanding the positive results achieved, some enterprises and organizations are not fully and effectively utilizing the existing material and labor resources, and are not improving the quality of their production. Contract discipline is still not at the required level. Many enterprises are not fulfilling completely and in a timely manner their obligations relating to production sharing and material-technical supplies.

Certain economic organizations have not fully adopted in their plans the state orders set for them to produce basic products and raw materials. The production of certain basic types of articles specified in the 3-month plans of the economic organizations was not achieved in

relation to the state orders and structure-determining products. The required stability has still not been achieved in meeting the requirements of the consumer goods market and services to the population.

The high percentage growth figures registered for individual indexes are also a result to a certain extent of the relatively low rates of growth in the first quarter of 1987.

Irrespective of this, it should be stated, as a positive achievement of the improved smoothness of production, that the output of manufactured goods during the past quarter represents 24 percent of the annual task.

II. [Roman two] Development of Material Production

The economic organizations of industry produced a **goods output valued at 11.9 billion leva.** As compared to the first quarter of 1987, **production rose by 6 percent.**

Social labor productivity rose by 8.7 percent and provided 88 percent of the growth in net industrial output. Prime costs fell, and material expenditures (not including depreciation) per 100 leva of output were 1.7 percent less than in the first quarter of 1987.

The results achieved in the production complexes in respect of the basic indexes are as follows:

	1988 First Quarter as Percentage of 1987 First Quarter		
	industrial goods production	net production	social labor productivity
Electronics	111.7	112.7	107.2
Biotechnological and chemical industry	108.1	125.8	122.5
Transport, agricultural, and construction equipment	97.6	101.1	99.9
Heavy machine building	113.1	109.3	104.9
Metallurgy and mineral raw materials	105.2	125.2	123.1
Industry for man	104.9	104.6	104.1
Construction and building industry	108.1	119.6	125.1
Power industry	100.9	90.9	90.4
Agro-industrial complex (not including agricultural activities)	105.9	116.1	116.1
Forestry industry complex	107.0	107.1	107.4

The results of the first quarter show that the overwhelming majority of the economic organizations fulfilled their production tasks for the quarter.

At the same time, the economic organizations are not sufficiently utilizing the intensive factors for accelerating economic growth. In certain economic trusts, such as the "Disk Memory Devices" Economic Trust, "Motor Building" Economic Trust, "Railroad Car Building" Economic Trust, the "Heavy Machine Building" Economic Trust in Ruse, the "Consumer Machine Building" Economic Trust, and "Stil" Economic Trust, there was a fall in social labor productivity as compared to the first quarter of 1987. In the "Railroad Car Building" Economic Trust, the "Heavy Machine Building" Economic Trust in Ruse, the "Building Ceramics" Economic Trust, and "Bulgarplod" Economic Trust material expenditures (not including depreciation) per 100 leva of output were higher than in the first quarter of 1987.

The results achieved in the individual oblasts are characterized by the following indexes:

	1988 First Quarter as Percentage of 1987 First Quarter		
	industrial goods production	net production	social labor productivity
Burgas	102.9	115.8	116.8
Varna	108.3	112.9	112.3
Lovech	106.0	111.1	110.7
Mikhaylovgrad	109.2	106.8	106.4
Plovdiv	103.7	104.8	104.0
Razgrad	109.4	113.0	111.7
Sofia City	106.7	114.8	113.9
Sofia Oblast	107.9	115.0	113.4
Khaskovo	104.7	108.3	105.5

The results in the main types of production and activities according to complexes are characterized by the following indexes on the growth of the structure-determining types of production and forms of activity.

"Electronics" Complex

	Production in 1988 first quarter	Production in 1988 first quarter as percentage of 1987 first quarter
Printed-circuit automated control systems, units	11	222.0
Numerically controlled machine tools, units	109	84.5
Automatic telephone exchanges, type ESK "Crosspoint", thousand lines	32	103.2
Solid-state miniature disk memory devices, units	2,400	241.2
Color television sets, units	37,127	115.2

Production in the complex is rising at fast rates. Compared with the first quarter of 1987, production rose by 127 million leva. Some 256 developments to create a scientific product were completed, and 135 new technologies and types of equipment were brought into service. The product range was expanded by new and improved products with a value of 372 million leva. Regular production of a new range of gantry-type robots with electromechanical actuating mechanisms was initiated. There was a marked rise in the volume of production of 16-bit microcomputers, printed-circuit automatic control systems, and "Crosspoint" automatic telephone exchanges.

On the basis of new technologies, production is developing of automated design systems, automated work stations, medium-sized and large computers, data transmission equipment, integrated automatic assembly lines, and "Kvant" quasi-electronic automatic telephone exchanges.

The prime cost per 100 leva of production fell by 2 percent.

The "Information and Communications Systems" Economic Trust and "Disk Memory Devices" Economic Trust failed to fulfill their 3-month plans for automated design systems and solid-state miniature disk memory devices, for which firm state orders had been placed.

"Biotechnological and Chemical Industries" Complex

Main products	Production in 1988 first quarter	Production in 1988 first quarter as percentage of 1987 first quarter
Polyethylene (high-density), tonnes	5,241	102.4
Polypropylene, tonnes	20,607	109.6
Polystyrene, tonnes	7,677	116.0
Phenoplast, tonnes	1,867	104.5
Toothpaste, tonnes	9,995	93.5
Soda ash, industrial grade, thousand tonnes	279	117.7
Caustic soda, 96-percent base, tonnes	32,924	150.5
Mineral fertilizers, thousand tonnes	298	125.2
PVC floor coverings, thousand square meters	8,070	127.0
Tires for trucks, buses, trolleybuses, and trailers, thousand units	237	100.0
Plastics, thousand tonnes	66	144.1
Complete air-conditioning installations, thousand leva	2,715	125.9
Domestic refrigerators, units	33,011	144.7

The "Biotechnological and Chemical Industries" complex completed 129 developments to create a scientific product and introduced 92 new technologies and types of equipment.

The enterprises of the complex put a number of new products into production, such as low-temperature installations and chambers, semisynthetic antibiotics, a three-phase screw-type centrifuge, new types of plant protection products, various plastic and rubber products, and so forth.

Material expenditures per 100 leva of output (not including depreciation) fell by 3.7 percent as compared to the first quarter of 1987.

During the first quarter the "Agrobiokhim" and "Devnya" Economic Trusts failed to fulfill their plans in respect of the state order for phosphate fertilizers.

"Transport, Agricultural, and Construction Machine Building" Complex

Main products	Production in 1988 first quarter	kProduction in 1988 first quarter as percentage of 1987 first quarter
Electric lift trucks with built-in pulse controllers, units	199	297.0
Articulated buses, units	82	113.9
Trucks, units	1,343	112.5
Drive axles for "LIAZ-Madara" trucks, units	6,292	126.9
Internal-combustion-engined lift trucks, units	7,843	88.5
Electric hoists, units	31,706	93.1
Goods handling machines, units	55	117.0
Single-bucket excavators, units	258	101.2
Combine harvesters	7,020	100.0
Diesel engines, units	8,472	70.6

Enterprises in the complex started regular production of a new series of electronically controlled electric lift trucks, remote controlled electric hoists, and rail passenger cars of a new type. New and improved products were manufactured to a value of 122 million leva. A dynamic increase is taking place in the production of electric lift trucks with built-in pulse controllers, internal-combustion-engined lift trucks with exchangeable accessories, combined reaper and power takeoff units for grass and silage crop harvesters, mechanized cultivators, and tank trucks for nutrient liquids.

The rhythm of production of certain articles is irregular; these include internal combustion engines, railroad passenger and freight cars, special gantry cranes, electric hoists, and internal combustion-engined lift trucks.

Material expenditures per 100 leva of output (not including depreciation) fell by 1.5 percent as compared to the first quarter of 1987.

"Metallurgy and Mineral Raw Materials" Complex

Main products	Production in 1988 first quarter	Production in 1988 first quarter as percentage of 1987 first quarter
Steel in billets, blooms, and slabs, thousand tonnes	745	99.3
Foundry pig iron, unprocessed, thousand tonnes	405	96.7
Rolled ferrous metals (strip), thousand tonnes	867	109.4
Rolled strip products, thousand tonnes	241	108.2
Dry foundry coke, thousand tonnes	303	123.6
Cast iron radiators, thousand square meters	93	104.5

The enterprises of the complex manufactured a number of new and improved products, including finely dispersed kaolin, chrome-manganese-titanium alloy steels, high-carbon steel wire rod, high-purity tellurium, magnesium refractories, white alloy [alpaka] strip, and large hard-alloy blanks.

Production of important metallurgical products is expanding based on progressive technologies: vacuum steel, steel produced using synthetic slags and inert gases, and high-quality carbon and alloy steel wire products.

Material expenditures per 100 leva of output (not including depreciation) fell by 1.3 percent, and there was a reduction in product prime costs.

During the quarter the "Metallurgy" Economic Trust failed to fulfill its own plans for steel in billets and rolled sheet, for which a firm state order had been placed.

"Heavy Machine Building" Complex

Main products	Production in 1988 first quarter	Production in 1988 first quarter as percentage of 1987 first quarter
Strip rolls, tonnes	723	113.7
Electrodes for welding, pad welding, and electric arc cutting, thousand tonnes	5,555	109.0
Complete electric drives with high-torque motors	10,273	95.1

The enterprises of the complex manufactured 13.1 percent more products than in the first quarter of 1987. There was a rise in output of products of importance for the national economy.

The volume of new and improved products increased by a factor of 1.7 as compared to the same period of 1987.

The "Metals Technology" Scientific Production Trust failed to fulfill its own plan in respect of the state orders for production of steel in billets, blooms, and slabs, and rolled sections from ferrous metals, while the "Heavy Machine Building" Economic Trust did not fulfill its plan for the production of strip rolls.

Compared to the first quarter of 1987, material expenditures per 100 leva of output (not including depreciation) were 0.7 percent higher. The prime cost of production rose.

"Industry for Man" Complex

Main products	Production in 1988 first quarter	Production in 1988 first quarter as percentage of 1987 first quarter
Cotton and cotton-type fabrics, thousand meters	88,020	103.3
Woolen and woolen-type fabrics, thousand meters	11,116	110.7
Knitted outerwear, thousand articles	12,571	99.8
Knitted underwear, thousand articles	19,611	105.3
Tailored goods, million leva	160	105.9
Footwear (slippers not included), thousand pairs	6,162	101.6
Work clothing, thousand articles	1,020	127.2
Furniture, million leva	89	104.0
Ceramic tiles, million units	78	107.7
Ceramic sanitary ware, thousand units	152	98.7
Flat glass, based on 2 mm thickness, thousand square meters	4,588	82.8
Electric heating stoves, units	10,004	114.9
Washing machines, units	46,328	121.4
Electric boilers, units	39,777	109.7
Domestic fittings, tonnes	327	103.8

The production output of the enterprises in the complex rose by 62 million leva as compared to the figures of the first quarter of 1987. The prime cost of production fell. Material expenditures per 100 leva of output (depreciation not included) decreased by 2.3 percent as compared to the first quarter of 1987.

The main producers of consumer goods and services in the complex are taking note of the unsatisfactory growth in the production of goods for the commodity fund,

namely 0.6 percent, as against the same period of 1987. For this reason the market requirements for certain important goods in popular demand were not adequately met.

Certain economic trusts failed to fulfill their own plans in respect to the state orders for products for the commodity fund. These included the following: "Valentina" Economic Trust and "Veda" Scientific Research Institute for Textiles, for knitted outerwear; "Ruen" Economic Trust, for knitted underwear; and "Pirin" Economic Trust, for footwear. The "Pirin" and "Vikhren" Economic Trusts failed to produce the planned quantities of soft leather.

"Power Industry" Complex

Main products	Production in 1988 first quarter	Production in 1988 first quarter as percentage of 1987 first quarter
Electric power, million kilowatt-hours	11,496	103.9
Washed coal, thousand tonnes	9,895	100.3
Lignite briquettes, thousand tonnes	410	106.2

The enterprises in the complex provided 158,000 tonnes of washed coal and 42,000 tonnes of lignite briquettes over and above their plan for the quarter.

Certain enterprises in the complex permitted rises in the prime costs of their products, resulting in the prime costs for the complex as a whole rising by 2.0 percent.

"Forestry Industry" Complex

Main products	Production in 1988 first quarter	Production in 1988 first quarter as percentage of 1987 first quarter
Softwood materials, thousand cubic meters	261	118.4
Hardwood materials, thousand cubic meters	491	97.5
Wood fiberboards, thousand cubic meters	29	106.6
Shaped timber material, thousand cubic meters	252	105.4
Joinery materials, thousand square meters	20	117.2
Pulp, 88 percent absolute dry matter, thousand tonnes	37	129.7
Paper, thousand tonnes	106	113.0

The enterprises of the complex fulfilled their plan in respect to the main natural and value indexes. They are smoothly fulfilling the state orders and plans for products, expressed in natural units of measurement.

Material expenditures rose by 0.2 percent in comparison with the same period of last year.

"Agro-Industrial Complex" [subhead]

The weather conditions in the first quarter had a favorable effect on agricultural crop development and on the rearing and wintering of farm animals.

In comparison with the same quarter of 1987, more plots were sown with spring crops, especially oats, alfafa, sugar beet, and green peas.

A number of agricultural brigades and agro-industrial complexes failed to sow at the optimum times some of the plots that had been earmarked for certain crops in their own plans.

The maintenance and cleaning of the irrigation network was permitted to fall behind schedule.

Milk production rose by 2.2 percent. In Khaskovo, Plovdiv, and Varna Oblasts the production rise was around 5 percent, but Lovech and Mikhaylovgrad Oblasts produced less milk than in the first quarter of 1987. Egg production increased by 11.9 percent, the greatest rise being achieved in Plovdiv Oblast.

The falling trend in the numbers of pigs and poultry that emerged in 1987 was overcome. The number of head of poultry rose by 11.9 percent, and of pigs by 0.3 percent.

Notwithstanding the rise in the number of head of sheep during the quarter, their numbers on 1 April 1988 were 4.9 percent lower than on the same date in 1987, while the number of head of cattle fell by 2.9 percent.

Cattle and poultry purchases from all categories of farms were 133,700 tonnes (expressed as weight at slaughter), or 5.5 percent higher than in the first quarter of 1987; milk purchases were 534.7 million liters, or 4.1 percent higher; and egg purchases were 468.8 million, or 18.6 percent higher.

During the quarter, 22.1 percent of the state orders for 1988 were fulfilled for sales of cattle and poultry at slaughter weight, and 23.4 percent of the state orders for milk sales were fulfilled. Varna and Razgrad Oblasts achieved a higher fulfillment of the state orders.

The individual and ancillary farm enterprises handed over more animal products under the self-supply system than in the first quarter of 1987.

The improved organization of supplies of mixed feed to the public farms contributed to the 12-liter rise in the average milk yield of cows on fodder rations, in comparison with the first quarter of 1987. The milk yield rise was 20 liters in Varna Oblast, and 36 liters in Plovdiv Oblast. The laying rate of hens was at the same level as in the first quarter of last year.

The cold period and frosts in April badly affected the early vegetable crops and fruit plantations. The agricultural brigades and municipal people's councils were obliged to take urgent steps to compensate for the damage caused.

The enterprises of the food and tobacco industry in the complex produced 6.2 percent more products than in the first quarter of 1987.

Main products	Production in 1988 first quarter	Production in 1988 first quarter as percentage of 1987 first quarter
Meat, thousand tonnes	125	111.0
Meat products, thousand tonnes	32	111.3
Dairy butter, tonnes	5,828	96.5
Cheese, thousand tonnes	27	113.0
Yellow cheese, thousand tonnes	7,134	115.9
Flour, thousand tonnes	337	101.8
Refined sugar, thousand tonnes	98	90.9
Rice, tonnes	8,207	109.4
Sugar products, thousand tonnes	29	105.6
Canned and bottled vegetables (not including pickles), thousand tonnes	26	128.0
Canned and bottled fruit (not including pulps), thousand tonnes	47	104.0
Children's foods, tonnes	6,270	99.3
Raw leather from cattle, tonnes	3,325	103.4
Mixed feed, thousand tonnes	1,089	112.2

Production was diversified with the introduction of new types of soft cheeses, children's dietary foods containing meat, fruit juices, enriched delicatessen juices, new types of flour mixes, pelletized mixed fish food, and beaten creams based on sour milk and curds.

The "Dairy Industry" and "Cereal Foods and Feed Industry" Economic Trusts failed to fulfill their own plans with regard to the state orders for production of children's foods, as did the "Bulgarplod" Economic Trust with regard to production of compotes.

Prime cost and material expenditure per 100 leva of output (depreciation not included) each fell by 0.6 percent.

"Construction and Building Industry" Complex [subhead]

The country's construction organizations completed construction work as main contractors to the value of 918 million leva, which is 13.8 percent higher than n the first quarter of 1987. Compared to the first 3 months of 1987, 14.4 percent more capital investments were assimilated and 0.8 percent more basic funds put into operation.

Notwithstanding the improvement in work as compared to the first quarter of 1987, a lower percentage of the annual plan for capital investments was completed. The commissioning of the basic funds is falling behind schedule. Not all economic organizations overcame interruptions in the smooth construction and commissioning of projects. The approved limits for architectural and building works are not being observed.

During the first quarter 2,882 dwellings were handed over throughout the country, which is 25.6 more than in the same period of 1987. Of this figure, 1,677 dwellings were erected under public contract, and 1,205 on an economic basis. Irrespective of this, the results achieved in housing construction are unsatisfactory in relation to the annual tasks. The lowest levels of fulfillment of the housing program were in Lovech, Mikhaylovgrad, and Razgrad Oblasts.

The figures for the production of basic building materials by the enterprises of the complex are as follows:

Main products	Production in 1988 first quarter	Production in 1988 first quarter as percentage of 1987 first quarter
Cement, untreated, thousand tonnes	1,303	104.1
Bricks, million units	205	102.9
Roof and ridge tiles, million units	11	109.3
Prefabricated reinforced concrete, thousand cubic meters	585	106.8
Extruded panels, thousand square meters	84	106.3
Moisture insulating materials, thousand square meters	2,280	96.8

The economic organizations in the complex cut prime costs by 2.9 percent and material expenditures per 100 leva of output (depreciation not included) by 1.9 percent, as compared to the first quarter of 1987.

"Transportation" Complex [subhead]

The proceeds obtained by the economic organizations of the complex from freight haulage, conveying passengers, and the manufacture of products were 11.1 percent higher than in the first quarter of 1987. The public transportation services carried 106.1 million tonnes of freight in total, which is 9 percent more than in the first quarter of 1987. The filures for freight conveyed by individual forms of transportation are as follows:

Main products	Production in 1988 first quarter	Production in 1988 first quarter as percentage of 1987 first quarter
Rail transport, thousand tonnes	20,328	101.5
Public road transport, thousand tonnes	79,292	112.1
Water transport, thousand tonnes,	6,515	98.2
including:		
—sea transport, thousand tonnes	5,517	91.9
—river transport, thousand tonnes	998	158.4

The railroad transportation system overfulfilled its 3-month-plan tasks for hauling petroleum and petroleum products, quarry materials, nonmetallic minerals, food grains and feed, and artificial and natural fertilizers.

The road vehicle transportation enterprises overfulfilled their tasks for both domestic and international freight haulage. Work is continuing on setting up a system for controlling internal regional freight journeys in five technological vehicle combines: Plovdiv, Khaskovo, Mikhaylovgrad, Razgrad, and Smolyan.

The seagoing "Ro-Ro" ships of the international vehicle transportation system conveyed 15.1 percent more combined freight units than in the first quarter of 1987, while the river "Ro-Ro" vessels carried five times more.

The number of passengers conveyed was 7.6 million, 1.5 percent more than in the first quarter of 1987. In road transportation the increase was 1.6 percent, and in air transportation—27.2 percent, whereas 1.3 percent fewer passengers were carried by rail.

The quality of transportation services, especially in conveying passengers, still does not meet the requirements.

"Communications" Complex [subhead]

Work continued on expanding and further improving the material-technical base of communications. The postal network was extended with the addition of two new post offices. Over 43,000 new telephones were installed, of which 37,900 were for domestic use. In addition, 63 new telex stations were opened. One television transmitter, 24 radio relay stations, and 1# television relay stations were put into service.

The revenues obtained from communication services were 4.2 percent higher than in the first quarter of 1987. The net output of the complex rose by 5 percent, aggregate profit—by 5.3 percent, and social labor productivity—by 3.5 percent.

III. [Roman three] Trade and Meeting Consumer Demand for Goods and Services.

More goods, services, and housing were provided for the population during the quarter than in the same period of 1987. This created conditions for a tendency to be noted for the relationship between money and goods, services, and housing to improve.

The economic organizations supplied to the domestic market goods to the value of 3,456 million leva, which is 6.0 percent more than in the first quarter of 1987. The breakdown of the goods supplied to the domestic market, in comparison to last year, is as follows:

Main products	Production in 1988 first quarter as percentage of 1987 first quarter
Meat, not including poultry meat	113.[illegible]
Poultry meat	10[illegible].2
Milk	1[illegible]3.4
White cheese	1[illegible]5.1
Yellow cheese	1[illegible]9
Dairy butter	104.5
Eggs	103.4
Edible vegetable oils	114.4
Sugar	99.3
Sugar products	104.5
Fresh vegetables	260.6
Fresh fruit	178.5
Children's foods	110.3
Soft drinks	108.8
Cotton fabrics	100.2
Tailored garments and articles	99.4
Outerwear, total	117.7
Outerwear, children's	109.7
Underwear, total	107.4
Underwear, children's	103.4
Footwear (house slippers not included)	97.1
Stockings and pantyhose	102.0
Furniture	106.7
Washing machines	117.5
Domestic refrigerators	114.7

In addition, the commodity fund was provided with considerably greater quantities of cooking and heating stoves, domestic glassware, building and heating materials, goods for individual farming, and so on.

A number of economic organizations failed to fulfill the state orders for production of goods for the domestic market. These included: the Economic Combine for Poultry and Egg Production and Processing in Pleven, for poultry meat; the Central Cooperative Union, for sugar products; the "Dairy Industry" Economic Trust, for yellow cheese; "Bulgarian Sugar" Economic Trust,

for sugar-based children's foods; "Wholesale Trading" Economic Trust, for soft drinks; "Rubber Products" Economic Trust, for car tires; "Building Ceramics" Economic Trust, for roof and ridge tiles, and others.

Certain economic trusts produced fewer consumer goods than in the first quarter of 1987, such as the "Viteks," "Svilena," "Desislava," "Zora," "Domestic Machine Building," "Accumulators," "Cement," and "Building Facings" Economic Trusts, and others.

Retail goods turnover, including public catering, totalled 3,866.4 million leva.

Sales to the population during the quarter rose by 330 million leva, representing a mean monthly increase of about 110 million leva, whereas the mean monthly rise during the whole of 1987 was 52.5 million leva.

In comparison with the first quarter of 1987, rises in sales were achieved in all the administrative oblasts. The greatest increases were in Sofia City, namely 13.9 percent; Varna Oblast, 10.3 percent; and Lovech Oblast, 9.5 percent.

Irrespective of the increased commodity funds and the rise in goods turnover, consumer demand has still not been fully met. In certain population centers there were interruptions at certain times in the rhythm of sales of meat, meat products, dairy products, beans, potatoes, eggs, ground paprika, and other food and nonfood commodities.

Everyday services to the population continued to expand and increase. The services carried out were valued at 192.3 million leva, representing a 9.7 percent rise as against the first quarter of 1987. The development of the main types of services was as follows:

Main services	Production in 1988 first quarter as percentage of 1987 first quarter
Construction and repair services	157.5
Metalworking services	113.7
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	112.7
Domestic equipment maintenance and repair	112.0
Optical services	108.3
Dry cleaning	107.1
Laundry services	105.6
Textile and knitwear services	105.0
Elevator maintenance and repair	104.0
Furniture and woodworking services	102.1
Tailoring services	101.4
Footwear, leather, and haberdashery services	101.0
Radio and television equipment maintenance and repair	99.2

More services to the population were carried out in all sectors as compared to the first quarter of 1987. The greatest increases were in Mikhaylovgrad Oblast, namely 11.7 percent; Varna Oblast, 11.1 percent; Razgrad Oblast, 10.3 percent; and Plovdiv Oblast, 10.2 percent.

In certain municipalities and centers of population fewer services were carried out in comparison with the first quarter of 1987: in the maintenance and repair of domestic equipment and radio and television apparatus, furniture and woodworking services, tailoring services, and others. The municipal people's councils are not all displaying sufficient initiative in applying new forms and expanding the base for carrying out services.

IV. [Roman four] State of Contractual Relations

During the past quarter **economic contracts increasingly fulfilled their role as an effective tool for economic self-management and for achieving the aims and tasks of the state plan.** The intense preparatory work on concluding the contracts was of great importance in attaining this goal.

As a result of the above, at the beginning of 1988 production was guaranteed by contracts to a considerably greater extent than at the beginning of 1987.

At the same time, the economic organizations have still not carri out the necessary restructuring of their work with regard to contracts for the supply of raw and other materials, work-sharing products, and marketing products.

A considerable number of enterprises failed to ensure contracts for raw and other materials and work-sharing products they required.

Taken overall, the contracts concluded up to the end of March did not entirely cover either all the state orders or the budgets under the state plan and the plans of the self-managing economic organizations.

During the first quarter **150 of the almost 700 contracts for production-sharing deliveries that were monitored were not fulfilled.** The unfulfilled contracts relate to 23 economic enterprises and combines in the system, 37 percent of which are in **the "Information and Communication Systems," "Balkancar," "Vehicle Building," and "Plant Transportation Systems" Economic Trusts.**

From the beginning of the year until the end of March the quantities for **97 of the 146 groups of material sources contracted for with the placement and supply organizations and monitored were not fully ensured by local production and import.**

This data shows that no true restructuring has occurred of contractual relations on an economic basis, which is needed to guarantee the required resources and normal rhythm of production.

The shortfalls in a number of raw and other materials result from the activities of certain economic organizations, which are planning and contracting to produce less products than the state orders require and their own capacities permit. **In complete contradiction to the Code for Economic Activity, those responsible for the nonfulfillment of the contractual obligations between the producer and consumer enterprises are not being brought to book to the required extent.**

The plan fulfillment results for the first quarter of 1988 show that a good start has been made in the country's scientific, technical, and socioeconomic development this year.

At the same time, not everywhere are the actually existing opportunities and reserves being utilized to quicken the renewal processes in the national economic complex.

The positive results from the work in the first quarter clearly demonstrate that self-management, the new Code

for Economic Activity, and the new economic regulators are creating conditions for developing the initiative of the self-managing goods producers.

The achievements of the first quarter form a good basis for fulfilling and overfulfilling both the 1988 plan and the tasks of the Ninth 5-Year Plan.

Strougal Departs for Brazil 9 May
LD0905214388 Prague CTK in English 2120 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] Prague May 9 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal today left for a six-day official visit to Brazil, the first official visit by a Czechoslovak prime minister to the South American country.

The visit takes place at the invitation of President Jose Sarney. Its purpose is to promote cooperation between the two countries in the political, economic and cultural spheres. Lubomir Strougal will participate in the opening of the Czechoslovak national exhibition Tchecoslovexpo 88 in Sao Paulo.

Diplomatic relations between the two countries were established in 1920 and in 1960 their missions were raised to the level of embassies.

Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek visited Brazil in 1984 and a delegation of the Brazilian Congress led by its President Jose Fragelli came to Czechoslovakia in 1986. Mutual visits by ministers are regular. In 1977, the two countries signed a trade agreement, in 1985 an agreement on scientific and technological cooperation and in 1986 an agreement preventing dual taxation.

Trade and economic cooperation dominates mutual contacts. Brazil ranks among countries of Czechoslovakia's prior interest in Latin America and is the second most important trade partner of Czechoslovakia in the area. It exports to Czechoslovakia oil-cake, iron and manganese ore, cotton yarn, sisal, tobacco, vegetable oils, coffee and southern fruits. Czechoslovakia exports to Brazil complete plants, machinery, telecommunications equipment, chemical and pharmaceutical products, films, glass, artificial jewelery, malt and hops. Mutual trade has been rising and was worth 91 million dollars last year.

In the last two decades economic contacts have also spread to the sphere of scientific and technological cooperation.

The two countries have cultural contacts of a long standing developing on the basis of a 1962 agreement.

Vaclavik Arrives in Vienna for Official Visit
LD0905141888 Prague CTK in English 1342 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] Vienna May 9 (CTK correspondent)—Czechoslovak Defense Minister Army General Milan Vaclavik arrived today on an official visit to Austria and shortly afterwards started talks with his Austrian colleague Robert Lichal.

It is the first visit by a Czechoslovak defense minister to Austria since the founding of the two neighboring republics after the World War I.

During today's visit Milan Vaclavik and Robert Lichal praised this first ever meeting of the two countries' defense ministers as a major event which documents their interest in promoting mutual cooperation in support of European security and the policy of detente and good neighborhood.

The ministers reaffirmed the wish to extend relations between Czechoslovakia and Austria in all spheres, including security policy.

Milan Vaclavik then laid a wreath to a memorial to Soviet soldiers who laid their lives in the battle of Vienna in 1945.

Monday afternoon, Czechoslovak Defense Minister Milan Vaclavik was acquainted with the activity of the 1st Air Division of the Austrian Army and the Upper Austrian Military Zone.

The official visit of Army General Milan Vaclavik takes place at the invitation of his Austrian Colleague Robert Lichal.

Husak Congratulates France's Mitterrand
LD0905141488 Prague CTK in English 1340 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] Prague May 9 (CTK)—Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak sent a telegram of congratulations to Francois Mitterrand on his re-election [as] French President.

Cardinal Tomasek Sends Letter to Strougal
LD0905215488 Vatican City International Service in Czech 1730 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] A letter from Cardinal Tomasek to the Czechoslovak Government: To the government of the CSSR, to the hands of Premier Lubomir Strougal.

Esteemed Mr. Premier, I consider it my duty to inform you, and through you the members of your government, about my view on the events of the first months of this year with regard to relations between the Catholic Church and the state.

I must protest the manner in which some public officials and the media reacted to it. I also want to throw light on the real meaning of these events in a wider context, and to point to the necessity to draw correct conclusions from them.

On 1 January 1988 a petition entitled "The Proposals of Catholics on Dealing with the Situation of Believing Citizens" was launched. The Constitution of our state guarantees citizens the right to submit petitions and to receive replies to them. The initiator, a Catholic layman, furthermore informed the General Prosecutor's Office about the petition by a notification dated 7 December 1987. He also informed you, Mr Premier, and other high

officials in a letter dated 20 December 1987 to which he attached the text of the petition and also an appeal to believers that contained explicitly its main intention: to achieve a substantial change in the attitude of the state to the church. This campaign sprang from the Catholic people. I welcomed it and and supported it because my years-long striving for a more normal life of the church and believers in our country has been almost without results. My many notes to responsible state officials have remained without reply.

No authority has banned the petition. However, I have heard about many attempts to supress its signing by threats. A disinformation campaign has also been launched against its authors and signatories and also against my person. The media were not ashamed to use the vocabulary of the 50's.

Believers—and not only them—were justly indignant about this campaign. And despite everything the campaign has had such support that more than half a million signatures have accummulated at my place so far. This is the truth about the petition.

Its real significance can be understood only in the historical context. The petition is so far the greatest and clearest but far from the first sign of the views and the will of our believers. The Catholic people have been showing for 4 decades their disagreement with the state policy toward the churches. It was drafted in the spirit of the Stalinist ideology prevailing at that time. It has still not been substantially revised. Its repressive and unjust character was felt by the millions of believers and their children in the form of various hindering and discriminatory interference in the sphere of careers, education, and so on. Many of them, particularly members of religious orders, priests, and bishops and also many laymen paid for their loyalty to the life of faith and spiritual mission by years spent in internment, in work camps, in prisons, and some even by the loss of life.

Religious practice outside of the narrow framework of permitted pastoral work, religious orders, religious literature and many other things continued in private and was badly persecuted because it was a silent protest against the planned eradication of faith and the church. When the atmosphere showed any signs of thaw believers showed the same will not to let the faith die, and if it was beginning to be tolerated they ceased to hide their activity. Finally, in last few years, explicit displays of it have been made in the form of petitions and complaints.

The peaceful demonstration of believers, praying at a square in Bratislava on 25 March 1988, against which the security forces used—without a reason—brutal force is, along with the mass support of the petition, only a continuation of the undying efforts of believers for the freedom of faith and the church. At the same time it was revealed that the attitude of the state to the church has become crisis-ridden. The church policy that has been followed so far can continue only at the cost of violence. Violence, however, does not settle a crisis, but only deepens it. Catholics are aware of their rights. They will continue to demand them and are determined to make sacrifices for them.

The Catholics from the Czech lands, Moravia, and Slovakia have already shown me their full trust in the past in many ways and now by the hundreds of thousands of signatures which represent millions of other Catholics. This moral mandate not only gives me the right but makes it my duty not to be silent. Therefore, I declare on behalf of our Latin and Greek Catholic believers: We demand a change in the attitude of the state to the Church. We do not want to follow the path of confrontation; we want a dialogue. I am convinced that at the present state of our society it is not only sensible and right but quite necessary.

Our public is continually more sensitive to the suffering of others. The world public is watching very carefully to see whether basic human rights are being upheld or trampled over, including religious rights that are also guaranteed by a number of international agreements. It is no longer possible to deprive even our believers of these rights. It is not possible to consider them to be citizens with limited rights and to consider the church to be a group that must be kept under special state supervision, supported by sanctions of the criminal code. It is not possible to dictate the content and extent of Christian life from outside and ignore the views of the Christians themselves, under the slogan of satisfying religious needs. It is not possible to have state power interfering in the internal affairs of the church. It is not possible to bear the interference of various public officials in the private lives of believers.

This present state destabilizes society and is not beneficial to anyone. It is high time to solve the situation. This will not be achieved by a one-sided dictate but by means of joint dialogue—by this I understand talks between two partners who mutually respect each other and have the sincere wish to arrive at a serious agreement. The partner representing the Catholic Church is, above all, the Holy See, particularly on the most important subjects. In other areas the partner is the home church. It cannot, however, be represented by people who do not have the trust of either the Holy See or the believers. In particular the Pacem in Terris association, which is banned by the church, is a clearly negative factor in relations between church and state. The Catholic people have made it clear more than once who is their true spokesman.

On the subject of the talks themselves I can say the following: The church is not interested in privileges. It wishes freedom for all religious societies and all citizens regardless of beliefs, to develop what they need and what they have a right to. The church simply needs space to fulfill its spiritual calling and for the service of love to all people and society. Believers should not have their place in society only as a labor force, but as equal citizens. This

country is their own, they feel responsible for it, and faith certainly does not lead them away from an honest attitude to the common good.

We are prepared for a true dialogue about the fundamental solution to the standing of the church in our state. We are willing to forgive past injustices, but we do not intend, through silence, to be accomplices in injustice toward us, our children, and our grandchildren. Naturally, we will welcome any favorable act, at the moment above all the filling of the catastrophic gap on a hierarchical level. But even the full state of the diocese and ordaining bishops still does not mean that they would be able to fully carry out their spiritual services while the present state of affairs remains.

The Catholic people rightly expect not only words but deeds from me. This is why I have decided to take the first step in the direction of dialogue. Serious talks cannot be conducted without thorough preparation. This is provided for the state by its experts. The church needs to have its experts. This is why I have asked some members of the church with the relevant qualifications to undertake the task of working out the problem in an all-round way.

I hope that I have basically fulfilled the task entrusted to me by the Catholic people of our Republic, that is, to convey their wishes about correcting the relationship of the state with the church. I await your reply with hope and I will acquaint our believers with it.

I wish you, Mr Premier, for the new period of office in such a responsible position, success in your efforts for peaceful coexistance of all citizens in our joint state. In this sense I personally, and our believers, priests and religious orders, pray to God, the father of all people, that you may have peace and good.

[Signed] in Prague, on the feast of St. Adalbert, 23 April 1988

Frantisek, Cardinal Tomasek, archbishop of Prague

Copies sent to Pope John Paul II, and the ordinariate of the diocese in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Janku Interviewed on Church-State Ties

AU0905172888 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 5 Apr 88 p 5

[Interview with Deputy Minister Vladimir Janku, director of the CSSR Government Secretariat for Church Affairs, by Ivo Bartik and Jaroslav Pesek: "Church and State in the Period of Restructuring;" place and date of interview not given]

[Text] [Bartik, Pesek] How would you characterize the current state of relations between our state and the churches operating on the territory of the CSSR?

[Janku] As normal and correct. Some questions are, of course, the subject of discussions, but there is no problem of such a nature that it would be impossible to deal with it at the negotiating table. Naturally, problems do arise, they are brought by life. One church or another, for instance, may want to have more literature; we then assess paper needs, the capacities of printing houses, and so forth. And, in view of some technical problems with the press in our country, we then either accommodate such a request or say, for instance: Alright, if you have the opportunity to make use of foreign assistance, be it in cash or directly in the form of printed literature, we do not see any problem in that.

[Bartik, Pesek] Right now the filling of bishoprics is probably the most frequently discussed aspect of our relations with the Roman Catholic Church....

[Janku] The question of what is and what is not an occupied diocese is being sometimes distorted. There are 12 Roman Catholic dioceses in the CSSR (the archdioceses Prague, Olomouc, and Trnava, and the dioceses Ceske Budejovice, Litomerice, Hradec Kralove, Brno, Roznava, Nitra, Kosice, Spis, and Banska Bystrica). Western sources refer to 13 dioceses, since they include the Greek Catholic Church, which is an independent church under Czechoslovak law and therefore cannot be treated as a Roman Catholic diocese. We understand that a diocese should be headed by a bishop. In the 70's we reached the appointment of four bishops in negotiations with the Vatican. Despite full readiness on our part to continue these talks, they ran up against obstacles, through no fault of the Czechoslovak side, and matters have been delayed. It was only in 1984 or, in particular, last year that talks were actually resumed.

Today most dioceses are headed by a vicar capitular; this is a church dignitary properly elected by the chapter, in accordance with canonical provisions. As such, he is also recognized by the Vatican. Our side had even earlier made the following offer: If you want to have dioceses filled with bishops without delay, let us proceed from the fact that they are administered by vicars capitular; many of them have been administered by them for years. What is there to prevent the appointment of all vicars capitular as bishops? Our state would not be opposed. This immediate solution, which could be carried out overnight, has, however, met with the Vatican's disagreement. Further negotiations are now necessary as a result.

We recognize the fact that a bishop is appointed by the pope, but our state must give its consent to the appointment. An agreement is thus unavoidable. We have virtually reached agreement—especially during CSSR President G. Husak's talks with Cardinal Casaroli in 1985—on the criteria to be applied in selecting bishops. The Vatican has three requirements—loyalty to the church, pastoral capacity, and moral purity. We have a fourth criterion—that the man concerned be loyal to the state. Cardinal Casaroli stated in this connection that

this requirement is also one of the Vatican's basic criteria; a bishop must have good rapport with the state, otherwise there are complications in the execution of his office.

We have thus reached agreement on the basic points. The issue now is to appoint as bishops men who would live up to all these criteria. This is what the present negotiations are all about.

[Bartik, Pesek] Some Western information media distort this problem. What aim do they pursue?

[Janku] I believe that these forces are not interested in the solution of problems in our country. Their sole aim is to find pretexts to attack the Czechoslovak state. Incidentally, this can be clearly seen from their reactions to the recent news about the agreement [between Czechoslovakia and the Vatican] concerning the appointment of three new bishops in the CSSR—speculations have instantly appeared looking for "concessions," casting doubt on the agreement, and so forth. Any agreement simply goes against their grain, they only need material to be able to accuse the CSSR of violating religious freedoms.

[Bartik, Pesek] Are any amendments being considered to the existing laws governing church-state relations, in view of the fact that these laws date back to 1949?

[Janku] Every law has its evolution—one matter is the text of the law, and another matter its gradual implementation, which naturally undergoes modifications as life takes its course. Developments in society are thus naturally reflected in the application of these laws; sometimes it is necessary to alter certain directives, and so forth. However, we are very flexible in dealing with complications that arise [from the continued validity of the old laws]. For instance, our laws still recognize those church institutions that were formed under the old code of canonical law. There are now some new, formerly nonexistent, institutions; the church must therefore turn to our state with the request for their recognition. The basic criterion in dealing with such requests is that the provisions of the code not conflict with our laws.

The foundations of Czechoslovak policy toward churches, which were laid after the year 1948 and which were formulated by Klement Gottwald himself, have proved to be correct and continue to be viable. The USSR is now fully returning to the Leninist principles of church policy, which conform also with the approach of our state and our party.

[Bartik, Pesek] The problem of the churches' influence in socialism continues to be highly topical. What are the prospects of our contacts with the Vatican?

[Janku] Let us take a look at this question from a distance. When the French bourgeois revolution came, it shook the ideological monopoly and the power positions commanded by the churches under the feudal system. It took the church more than a 100 years to accept capitalism.

When socialism came, many churches in our country responded in a very positive way, especially the Protestant Churches, which for the first time during their existence, were put on an equal footing with the Catholic Church. However, for a number of believers, including those of non-Catholic churches, socialism was something new, something that was hard to accept. The issue now is for all church centers to come fully to understand and realize that socialism is a reality that is here to stay. Although it will further evolve, no one will change it and erase it from this world and all domestic churches will therefore live in it and have their place in it.

Looking at things from this angle of vision, it is important today to understand the process of restructuring chiefly as a program with immense humanitarian thrust, as a program that is acceptable to everyone who has good intentions with his country and the world. We want the churches to understand this and to find, if possible, their theological attitude to it. Virtually all official church institutions and supreme church bodies have taken a very positive stand on the process of restructuring. They say: You, Communists, used to put emphasis on the material development of society. Now you devote much greater attention to the spiritual and moral aspects, and this is very acceptable to us, even though, naturally, we approach this process from different premises.

Now, what are the immediate prospects of our contacts with the Vatican? We want to develop them on the basis of reciprocal goodwill. We are ready to seek and find a serious solution to contentious issues. Three new bishops are to be consecrated in this country before summer vacation starts. A delegation from the Vatican will probably come here on this occasion and this could be an opportunity for another meeting and talks.

Bratislava Demonstration Organized From Abroad
AU0905112488 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 May 88 p 2

[Article by Jaroslav Kojzar and Vojtech Vesely in the "Such Are Facts" column: "Vision of Christ?"—boldface passage as published]

[Text] The words "It was not a political action. People were led by the vision of Christ," rang out from the pulpit of Saint Vitus Cathedral, the French news agency AFP reported on 24 April 1988. "The demonstration of Christians" in Bratislava on 25 March had no political background, asserted a BBC reporter, as well as a reporter of the West German Deutschlandfunk radio. Also the so-called World Congress of Slovaks, a reactionary emigree organization which has its headquarters in

Toronto, Canada, issued a statement in which it "denies accusations of spreading anticommunism among Catholics in Slovakia," an American radio located in Munich said in its program on 21 April.

Was it really like that? Was really only a "vision of Christ" involved that Friday, 25 March?

Already the increased interest of the aforementioned news agencies and radios and of the bourgeois press shows that this was not the case. On the contrary, it shows that what was involved was a **"vision" of a political provocation, another pretext for an attack on socialist Czechoslovakia, for slandering our social order.**

Listeners and readers abroad were supposed to gain the impression that the CSSR is not fulfilling the fundamental commitments of the Helsinki conference, as Rudolf Torowsky, the head of the Austrian delegation to the Vienna meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation, groundlessly asserted in an interview with the KATHPRESS news agency. They were supposed to gain the impression that freedom of religion allegedly does not exist in our country, as Voice of America notoriously trumpets it, and that, allegedly, the Bratislava demonstration can be assessed as a "display of the people's defiance against the actions of the regime," as another American radio said. As can be seen, various reactionary circles are trying with a concentrated onslaught to destabilize the religious situation in Czechoslovakia and disturb the relations between the Catholic Church and Catholics and our socialist state.

The organizers of the Bratislava action can only be sought on the other side of the border. There is enough evidence. For example, on 30 December 1987 Marian Stastny, acting deputy chairman of the so-called World Congress of Slovaks and former Czechoslovak ice hockey player, sent a letter from his Swiss office to the appropriate organizations and special services, in which he writes, among other things: "...in an effort to attract more attention to our Slovak interests in the world, I am taking the liberty of asking you...to express your opinion about (and also for your help for) a joint peaceful demonstration.... The demonstration is to take place on 25 March..."

Stastny further writes about the objectives of that action and adds: "The world must at last learn that we are united! Let us not remain indifferent..." and so on and so forth. The above-mentioned M. Stastny, acting deputy chairman of the World Congress of Slovaks, signed off with the greeting "Loyal to Ourselves, Forward In Unity!"

In a second letter, this time bearing only the Toronto address of the World Congress of Slovaks, M. Stastny writes about specific actions. According to that letter similar demonstrations are to take place not only in Bratislava, but also in Vienna, Rome, Paris, London, Bern, Australia, Argentina, Ottawa or Montreal, and in Washington! In another part of the letter, eight points summarize the organizational pattern of the action and its objectives. Everywhere, and thus also in Bratislava, especially selected organizers are to apply for the "legalization of the protest," send a letter from the action to the appropriate quarters "on the situation in Slovakia," send leaflets and articles to television and radio stations, and to newspapers, the text of which is allegedly written by "Father Anton Hlinka." The time of the demonstration and the possible slogan banner were determined beforehand (Stastny recommends a book cover with the text, "Satan Against God" based on a "Soviet military boot" treading on Slovakia) and so forth. The purpose of the action is also described in the letter: "1. Help Slovakia! 2. Demonstrate our unity to the West and East ...in the name of the slogan "For God and the Nation!". Signed yours sincerely—again—Marian Stastny.

A staged feverish preparation for the demonstration followed. Subversive radios, too, joined it very actively and, beginning 10 March, a campaign for the greatest possible participation by believers was launched. An American radio, but also other radios and news agencies, tried to depict it as a spontaneous action of believers," not organized by church circles. They expected crowds numbering hundreds of thousands to flood Bratislava "in the greatest protest since the 30's," they spoke about "Bratislava's Good Friday," about a "turning point," as they had tried to call the demonstration in advance. However, the number of those who came disappointed the organizers abroad. They made all the more effort to glorify it in their programs, even passing it off as the "vision of Christ"...

Leaders Attend National Day Reception

LD0905225588 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2100 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, gave a gala reception at Prague Castle in honor of the CSSR's National Day. Present were: Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; Ladislav Adamec, Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Jan Fojtik, Alois Indra, Ignac Janak, Josef Kempny, Jozef Lenart, members of the Presidium of the party Central Committee; and other officials.

Present at the reception were heroes of socialist labor, national and meritorious artists, prominent workers from various spheres of our national economy, and outstanding sportsmen.

Stepan Addresses Prague Liberation Rally

LD0505214588 Prague Television Service in Czech 1403 GMT 5 May 88

[Speech by Miroslav Stepan, member of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee and chief secretary of the Prague City Party Committee at a festive rally held in the Palace of Culture in Prague to mark the 43d anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army]

[Text] Comrades, I open the festive rally of the working people and youth of the capital city of Prague on the occasion of the celebrations of the 43d anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army. I welcome heartily at the rally Comrade Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front of the CSSR. [applause] I welcome heartily Comrade Gustav Husak, president of the CSSR [applause], and members of the Presidium of the Central Committee of our Party, secretaries, members of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee, representatives of political parties and social organizations associated in the National Front, as well as other dear guests.

I welcome heartily Comrade Viktor Pavlovich Lomakin, the USSR Ambassador to the CSSR. [applause] We welcome heartily the delegation of the central leadership of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society, headed by Comrade Gennadiy Alekseyevich Yagodin [applause], member of the CP Central Committee and chairman of the leadership of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Education. [applause] I welcome other dear guests, as well as representatives of the Prague diplomatic corps. I welcome you heartily, working people and youth of our capital city. [applause]

The festive address at today's rally will be delivered by Comrade Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission.

Report on Ninth Federal Assembly Session

AU0905164288 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 May 88 p 1

[Report by staffers Marie Koenigova, Igor Sirota: "Ninth Session of CSSR Federal Assembly; Deputies Give the New Government Their Vote of Confidence"]

[Excerpts] Prague—The deputies of the CSSR Federal Assembly expressed their approval of the programmatic statement presented on Tuesday [3 May] by Comrade Premier Lubomir Strougal on behalf of the newly formed federal government. The session, chaired by Comrade Alois Indra, was attended by Comrades Milos Jakes and Gustav Husak. [passage omitted]

In his closing statement CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal expressed his appreciation of the fact that the CSSR Government and Federal Assembly both hold concurrent views on the appraisal of the present economic and social situation in Czechoslovakia, as well as on how one should proceed in the coming period. We now have a clear idea of how to shape the restructuring, what rate to maintain in carrying it out, and what must be done to successfully conclude it. The guarantee of all this is a uniform and firm party and state leadership.

He then stressed the significance of Czechoslovakia's joining the international division of labor. Without the socialist economic integration, without intensive and effective cooperation within the framework of CEMA, we are incapable of carrying out the necessary structural changes in our economy. He also underscored the need to gradually establish the foundations of a common market of the socialist countries.

L. Strougal also spoke of the need to further improve the quality of political and professional standards of leading management cadres. Part of the central apparatus, he stated, have doubts about restructuring, and some even have serious doubts. This is natural, and we must strive to win over these doubting people to implementing the conclusions of the seventh and ninth CPCZ Central Committee sessions. However, we cannot possibly carry out restructuring together with its adversaries.

The CSSR premier then explained to Deputy Pekarova why the passages on education, medical care, culture, and so forth were not included in the programmatic statement; and stated that the tasks contained in the government's programmatic statement of 1986 apply to these spheres.

After that the two chambers approved the resolution giving the government their vote of confidence.

The CSSR Federal Assembly session was also attended by Comrades Ladislav Adamec, Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Ignac Janak, Josef Kempny, Josef Haman, Vladimir Herman, Miloslav Hruskovic, Frantisek Pitra, Miroslav Zavadil, Jaroslav Hajn, Mikulas Beno, Frantisek Hanus, Zdenek Horeni, Marie Kabrhelova, and Miroslav Stepan.

Report on CPCZ CC Presidium Session 6 May

AU0905150488 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 May 88 p 1

["Report on CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Session"]

[Text] Prague—At its session on Friday [6 May], the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium dealt with a government draft bill on social security, which will be the means of realizing further measures arising from the 8 April joint session of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, the CSSR Government, the Central Trade Union Council Presidium, the Socialist Youth Union Central Committee Presidium, on the realization of the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress in the sphere of social security.

As is known, the draft principles of the bill on social security was discussed by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on 6 January 1988. In January and February it was discussed by all the committees of the CSSR Federal Assembly's Chamber of the People and the Chamber of Nations and by all the committees of the

Czech and the Slovak National Councils. The discussions of deputies of the legislative bodies resulted in a number by comments and suggestions. Numerous recommendations were taken into account, and justified suggestions were adopted since they can be implemented within the framework of available financial resources. However, many of the proposals would require increased expenditures which exceed our country's present economic possibilities.

After being approved by the Federal Assembly, the law is expected to come into force on 1 October 1988. The measures that will arise from the implementation of the proposed bill on social security will require roughly Kcs4.5 billion in 1989, and this amount will continue increasing in years to come.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium also assessed the proposed amendment to a law changing and complementing the economic code. The CSSR Government and the two national governments had already discussed this proposal. The submitted amendment to the economic code has been worked out in connection with the draft bills on state enterprises, on agricultural cooperatives, and on housing and consumer cooperatives. It is in harmony with the Directive on Ensuring Comprehensive Restructuring of the Economic Mechanism. The Presidium noted that it ensures in principle the needs of restructuring in two fundamental directions:

—in relations of economic management to create essentially a situation in which economic organizations would be guaranteed the necessary measure of economic autonomy and responsibility, and the managing bodies would on principle use only economic and generally binding legal regulations of permitted methods of management;

—in relations of cooperation between economic, respectively also other socialist organizations, above all in the supplier-user relations, the amendment will create legal prerequisites for an independent and effective realization of results of economic activity by socialist organizations in line with national interests.

The amendment to the economic code deals with the most necessary and most important requirements from the viewpoint of the preparatory period until the end of 1990.

The case of the amendment to the law on economic arbitration, which the Presidium also assessed that day, is similar. The amendment to the law on economic arbitration has been fine-tuned in such a way as to correspond to the amendments made, in particular to the draft bill on state enterprises and the amendment to the economic code. For these reasons the amendment regulates the resolution of a new type of dispute over compensation for material damages incurred by an organization through measures taken by an economic management body, and disputes arising from organizations demanding protection against unjustified interference in their activity by economic management bodies. It determines anew the duty of arbitration bodies when participants request a review of an arbitration decision that has been issued. The amendment creates conditions for economic arbitration bodies being able to make decisions also in disputes that have been until now decided by superior bodies of enterprises and other organizations, and thus adapting their activity to the conditions of the new arrangement of the organizational structure of the production and circulation base.

The Presidium agreed on 25 May to convene the CPCZ Central Committee's Commission for Agriculture and Food which will, among other things, evaluate a proposal for the restructuring of the economic mechanism of the agricultural-food complex, and assess the share of Communists active in some institutions in the development and realization of selected biotechnological programs.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium decided that this year's traditional regional celebrations of peace and Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship in the Gottwald valley in Brno-Lisen, to be held on Sunday 19 June, will be addressed by Comrade Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium was briefed on the participation of a Czechoslovak party and state delegation in the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the Afghan national democratic revolution, and about the course and results of an official visit by Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, to the Arab Republic of Egypt. It also acknowledged a report on a friendly working visit to the CSSR by Pascoal Manuel Mocumbi, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium also discussed some further domestic political and international policy issues.

Institute Synthesizes Anti-AIDS Drug

LD0905103788 Prague Television Service in Czech 1730 GMT 7 May 88

[Text] [Passage omitted]

We now present a report from a laboratory that has had significant success in combatting the AIDS disease—the second place in the world to do so after the United States. We remain at home in Czechoslovakia:

[Begin recording] [unidentified correspondent] This is how inconspicuous the only current effective and permitted substance against the dreaded disease AIDS looks. The successful synthesis of this substance was carried out by workers at the Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry of the Czechoslovak Academy of

Sciences. It involves azidothymidine, known by its abbreviation as AZT, which is currently produced only by the American Burroughs Wellcome Company. The synthesis of the Czechoslovak-made AZT is therefore another great success in our basic research. I have deliberately not used the word medicine. How does AZT work in humans?

[Unidentified respondent] AZT is indeed not a medicine in the true sense of the word because it does not eliminate the cause of the disease itself. It merely slows down the development of the virus that causes AIDS. It works by inhibiting the enzyme that is important for the multiplication of the virus.

[Correspondent] This means that in effect it prevents the virus from multiplying in an organism.

[Respondent] Exactly. We have thus acquired the possibility of fighting opportune infections, which cause acute sickness; thus, we have acquired a chance to prolong the patient's life. The complexity of the tasks rests rather on the need to work out a process that would be suitable for manufacturing and that would involve raw materials available in Czechoslovakia. In view of the fact that Czechoslovakia has acquired considerable experience in this field, we have succeeded in 6 months in working out three independent processes, one of which has been selected and passed over to Lachema Works in Brno.

[Correspondent] I know that AZT, besides positive effects, also has negative effects, above all on the formation of red blood corpuscles and on bone marrow. How are developments proceeding in this area?

[Respondent] We are dealing at the basic research level with the development of our own preparations that would be effective against retrovirus, namely against the HIV virus that causes AIDS. Naturally, we cannot carry out tests on living organisms in our conditions, and here our long standing cooperation with an institute of the University in Louvrain in Belgium has proven itself very well, where some of our substances are tested both on tissues and animals. Initial results look quite interesting. Our preparation has been delivered for testing to the State Institute for the Control of Medicine. Manufacturing of the preparation will be carried out by Lachema Brno, a branch enterprise, in accordance with a contract. [end recording]

Leaders Appearances 18 Apr-2 May

AU0505105788 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak from 19 April to 3 May report the following public appearances by CSSR leaders (source, date, and page number of each report is given in parentheses):

Ignac Janak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Slovak SR, received representatives of the 1987 winners of the "socialist competition of national committees in the Slovak SR" at Bratislava Castle on 18 April. (RUDE PRAVO 19 Apr p 2)

The same day in Bratislava, Ignac Janak also chaired a session of the Central Committee Presidium of the Slovak National Front on the results of the ninth CPCZ Central Committee session and the subsequent CPSL Central Committee Session. (RUDE PRAVO 19 Apr p 2)

Vladimir Herman, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the South Moravia CPCZ Regional Committee, attended the annual conference of party members at the Antonin Zapotocky Military Academy in Brno on 18 April. (RUDE PRAVO 19 Apr p 2)

Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, chaired a session of the CSSR Federal Assembly Presidium in Prague on 18 April; the session discussed a report reviewing citizens' complaints and other letters addressed to the Federal Assembly in 1987. (RUDE PRAVO 19 Apr 88 p 2)

Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, received Subhi Haddad, newly arrived Syrian ambassador to the CSSR, in Prague on 18 April, prior to the presentation of the latter's credentials. (RUDE PRAVO 19 Apr p 2)

Gustav Husak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR president, received a delegation of the SFRY Assembly, headed by its President Marjan Rozic, in Prague on 20 April. (RUDE PRAVO 21 Apr p 1).

Alois Indra attended a reception given by Dusan Rodic, SFRY ambassador to the CSSR, in honor of the visiting Rozic-led SFRY Assembly delegation, in Prague on 20 April. (RUDE PRAVO 21 Apr p 2)

Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Czech National Council, chaired a session of the Central Committee Presidium of the Czech National Front in Prague on 20 April, at which Ladislav Adamec, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Czech SR, explained the upcoming changes in the composition of the government of the Czech SR. (RUDE PRAVO 21 Apr p 2)

Bohuslav Chnoupek received Omar Gad, ambassador of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the CSSR, in Prague on 20 April to discuss the current state of relations between the two countries and their prospects. (RUDE PRAVO 21 Apr p 2)

Ladislav Adamec inducted Milan Kymlicka, newly appointed Czech minister of culture, and Vaclav Jirecek, newly appointed Czech minister of the interior and the environment, into their offices in Prague on 21 April. The same day in Bratislava, Peter Colotka inducted into office Stefan Murin, newly appointed Slovak deputy premier, and Milan Cic, newly appointed Slovak minister of justice. (RUDE PRAVO 22 Apr pp 1,2)

Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received Vaclav Pizinger, newly appointe Czechoslovak ambassador to Morocco, and Frantisek Penazka, newly appointed Czechoslovak ambassador to Kenya, in Prague on 21 April. (RUDE PRAVO 22 Apr p 1)

Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Gustav Husak; Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR premier; Ladislav Adamec; Vasil Bilak; Peter Colotka; Jan Fojtik, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Alois Indra; Josef Kempny; Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Josef Haman, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the Central Bohemia CPCZ Regional Committee; Vladimir Herman; Frantisek Pitra, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Miroslav Zavadil, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council; Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; and Frantisek Hanus, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, attended a festive meeting held in the National Theater in Prague on 21 April to mark the 118th anniversary of Lenin's birth. (RUDE PRAVO 22 Apr p 1)

Bohuslav Chnoupek held talks with Hans van den Broek, minister of foreign affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, in Prague on 21 April. (RUDE PRAVO 22 Apr pp 1,2) The same day in Prague, Chnoupek also attended Broek's reception by Lubomir Strougal. (RUDE PRAVO 22 Apr p 1)

Jozef Lenart received officials of the Czechoslovak Scientific-Technical Society in Prague on 21 April, who notified him of the fulfillment of the society's socialist pledge adopted in honor of the 40th anniversary of Victorious February. (RUDE PRAVO 22 Apr p 2)

Ignac Janak attended a ceremonial session held in the Hviezdoslav theater in Bratislava on 21 April to mark the 118th anniversary of Lenin's birth. (PRAVDA 22 Apr p 1) The same day Ignac Janak also attended a flower-laying ceremony at the Lenin monument in Bratislava. (PRAVDA 22 Apr p 3)

Bohuslav Chnoupek attended Gustav Husak's reception of Hans van den Broek, Dutch minister of foreign affairs, in Prague on 22 April. (RUDE PRAVO 23 Apr p 1) The same day in Prague, Bohuslav Chnoupek also received Dusan Rodic, SFRY ambassador to the CSSR, to discuss unspecified bilateral and international issues. (RUDE PRAVO 23 Apr p 2)

Jozef Lenart paid a visit to the Slovak National Uprising plant in Ziar nad Hronom, a manufacturer of aluminum, on 22 April, to inquire about the progress of the plant's "modernization program." (RUDE PRAVO 23 Apr p 2)

Frantisek Hanus was present when Rudolf Rohlicek, CSSR first deputy premier, inducted Ladislav Gerle into the office of CSSR minister of metallurgy, engineering, and electrotechnical industry in Prague on 25 April. Mikulas Beno was present when Rudolf Rohlicek inducted Vladimir Blazek into the office of CSSR minister of transportation and communications in Prague the same day. (RUDE PRAVO 26 Apr p 2)

Milos Jakes attended the opening of an exhibition of Josef Liesler's paintings and other works of visual art in Prague on 26 April. (RUDE PRAVO 27 Apr p 1) The same day in Prague, Milos Jakes also received Vitomir Sudarski, director of the Yugoslav weekly KOMUNIST, and gave him an interview. (RUDE PRAVO 27 Apr p 2)

Ladislav Adamec attended an award ceremony for the winners of the 1987 competition of national committees in the Czech SR in Prague on 26 April. (RUDE PRAVO 27 Apr p 2)

Vratislav Vajnar, CSSR minister of interior, attended a nationwide conference of Communists in the CSSR border guard units in Znojmo on 26 April. (RUDE PRAVO 27 Apr p 2)

Josef Kempny attended a military parade, followed by a mass rally, held in Kabul on 26 April to mark the 10th anniversary of the Afghan "April Revolution." (RUDE PRAVO 27 Apr p 7)

Ladislav Adamec presented Antonin Kaspar, minister of justice of the Czech SR, with the Order of the Victorious February and a congratulatory letter from Milos Jakes in Prague on 27 April; the order was awarded to the minister on the occasion of his 60th birthday. (RUDE PRAVO 28 Apr p 2)

Miroslav Zavadil presented Stefan Hejtman, director of the Dunajsky Klatov state farm and member of the Central Committee Presidium of the Trade Union Federation of Agricultural Workers, with the Order of Labor in Prague on 27 April; the order was awarded to Hejtman on the occasion of his 60th birthday. (RUDE PRAVO 28 Apr p 2)

Frantisek Hanus visited the Bratislava Electrical Engineering Plant, which has applied for the status of an independent state enterprise, on 27 April, to inquire about the plant's preparedness for full-scale economic accountability and self-financing. (RUDE PRAVO 28 Apr p 2)

Vasil Bilak attended the farewell ceremony for Kharilaos Florakis, general secretary of the Communist Party of Greece, at Ruzyne Airport on 27 April. (RUDE PRAVO 28 Apr p 2)

Josef Haman received a CPC Central Committee study delegation led by Wang Renzhi, member of the CPC Central Committee and director of the CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department, in Prague on 27 April. (RUDE PRAVO 28 Apr 88 p 2)

Ignac Janak received Gerold Pletl, new GDR consul general in Bratislava, in Bratislava on 27 April. (PRAVDA 28 Apr p 1)

Alois Indra attended the funeral of Jan Fejes, CSSR prosecutor general, in Prague on 28 April. (RUDE PRAVO 29 Apr p 2)

Josef Kempny returned from Kabul, where he attended the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the Afghan revolution, to Prague on 28 April. (RUDE PRAVO 29 Apr p 2)

Frantisek Hanus received Jaime Crombet, member of the Central Committee Secretariat of the Communist Party of Cuba, in Prague on 29 April. (RUDE PRAVO 30 Apr p 2)

Frantisek Hanus attended a conference of Communists in the CSSR air defense troops in Celakovice near Prague on 30 April. (RUDE PRAVO 2 May p 4)

Alois Indra received Helmut Ziebart, GDR ambassador to the CSSR, in Prague on 2 May to discuss relations between the two countries' legislative bodies. (RUDE PRAVO 3 May p 1)

Bohuslav Chnoupek attended Gustav Husak's reception of Mozambican Foreign Minister Pascoal Manuel Mocumbi in Prague on 2 May. (RUDE PRAVO 3 May p 1) Mocumbi was also received by Vasil Bilak in Prague the same day. (RUDE PRAVO 3 May p 1)

Peter Colotka attended a "friendly meeting" with newly appointed "national artists" and "meritorious artists" from Slovakia in Bratislava on 2 May. (RUDE PRAVO 3 May p 2)

Miroslav Zavadil received the poet Miroslav Florian in Prague on 2 May to thank him for his decision to donate the royalties for his new collection of poems to the Czechoslovak trade unions' solidarity fund. (RUDE PRAVO 3 May p 2)

Milan Vaclavik, CSSR minister of national defense, presented, promoted or appointed generals of the Czechoslovak People's Army with their diplomas in Prague on 2 May. (RUDE PRAVO 3 May p 2)

Jozef Lenart presented unidentified "meritorious functionaries" of the Czechoslovak Antifascist Fighters' Union with Czechoslovak state awards in Prague on 2 May, on the eve of the union's national congress. (RUDE PRAVO 3 May p 2)

Frantisek Hanus visited the head office of the CEMA countries' integrated power grids in Prague on 2 May. (RUDE PRAVO 3 May p 2)

Ignac Janak and Peter Colotka received Toncho Chakarov, new Bulgarian ambassador to the CSSR, in Bratislava on 2 May. (PRAVDA 3 May p 1)

Kessler Welcomes USSR's Yazov 10 May
LD1005091588 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0822 GMT 10 May 88

[Text] Berlin, 10 May (ADN)—The USSR's minister of defense, Army General Dmitriy Yazov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, today arrived in Berlin with an official delegation. He was invited by the GDR state and party leadership. The Soviet guests were cordially welcomed at Berlin's Schoenefeld Airport by Army General Heinz Kessler, defense minister and member of the SED Politburo. There was a military ceremony of welcome during which the national anthems of the two fraternal states were played. The GDR's deputy defense ministers and foreign minister, and the USSR's ambassador, Vyacheslav Kochemasov, and Army General Boris Snetkov, the commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, were present.

Included in the Soviet delegation are Army General Aleksey Lizichev, the head of the main political directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy; Marshall of Aviation Aleksandr Yefimov, and Army General Vitaliy Shabanov, deputy defense ministers; as well as other generals, admirals, and officers. The guests will visit units and establishments of the National People's Army during their stay of several days in the GDR.

Leaders Attend USSR Ambassador's Reception
LD0905210988 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1600 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] Berlin, 9 May (ADN)—To mark the 43d anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War, and the smashing of Hitlerite fascism, Vyacheslav Kochemasov, USSR ambassador to the GDR, gave a reception today. Among the warmly welcomed guests in the embassy building in Berlin's Unter den Linden were Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and other leading representatives of the GDR. The national anthems of the two fraternal states introduced the festive evening. In addition to Erich Honecker, Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and SED Chairman Horst Schmitt responded to the invitation. The following members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo also attended: Kurt Jager, Joachim Herrmann, Werner Jarowinsky, Heinz Kessler, Egon Krenz, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, Erich Mueckenberger, Alfred Neumann, Harry Tisch, Inge Lange, and Gerhard Schuerer.

Also present were the deputy chairman of the Council of State, Gerald Goetting; president of the National Council of the National Front, Prof Dr Lothar Kolditz; deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers, Manfred Flegel, Hans-Joachim Heusinger, Wolfgang Rauchfuss, and Dr Hans Reichelt; and other members of the SED Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, including the minister of foreign affairs, Oskar Fischer, and the minister of education, Margot Honecker.

Other participants in the reception were members of the Council of State, the presidium of the People's Chamber, and other representatives of the parties and mass organizations of the National Front, generals and officers of the armed forces, representatives of intellectual and cultural life, and veterans of the labor movement.

Present were the commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany [GSFG], Army General Boris Snetkov; member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the GSFG, Colonel General Nikolay Moiseyev; representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact States in the National People's Army of the GDR, Colonel General Vladimir Meretskov; and other high-ranking officers.

Ricardo Walter Stubbs Vega, doyen of the diplomatic corps and ambassador of the Republic of Peru, and other heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR were also present.

In his toast, Ambassador Kochemasov warmly welcomed his guests, and paid tribute to the decisive role of the Soviet Union and its armed forces in the salvation of world civilization. The great contribution made by the peoples and armies of the anti-Hitler coalition, members of the resistance movements, and the German antifascists, in the fight against the common enemy, would never be forgotten. The victory, for which 20 million sons and daughters of the Soviet homeland gave their lives, is precious to the Soviet people. The ambassador stressed the strategic course of the 27th CPSU Congress. He emphasized that the Soviet Union's foreign policy is directed toward liberation from the threat of a nuclear catastrophe and at a system of all-around international security. In this sense the Soviet-U.S. Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles is an historic breakthrough for a world without nuclear weapons. The USSR will do its utmost to ensure that the forthcoming Moscow summit will be an important milestone in international relations. Together with the other fraternal countries of the Warsaw Pact, his country is working consistently for disarmament and prevention of war, and for peace based on respect for the order chosen by the peoples and on the inviolability of political realities.

Side by side with the USSR and the other socialist countries, the GDR, as a stable and dynamically developing state, is implementing an active foreign policy, characterized by important initiatives for the safeguarding of peace. The peoples of the Soviet Union and the GDR are linked by unbreakable friendship, Ambassador Kochemasov stressed. The CPSU and the SED are resolving their tasks in close cooperation.

Once again voicing the fraternal feelings of the Soviet people, he wished both the representatives of the GDR and the GDR people much success in the implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress, and raised his glass to the anniversary of victory and the liberation, to secure peace and indestructible friendship and cooperation, to the unity and cohesion of the two fraternal parties, and to their Central Committees, led by Mikhail Gorbachev and Erich Honecker.

Dohlus Meets With CPCZ's Hoffmann
AU0905104088 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 6 May 88 p 2

[Text] Karl-Marx-Stadt (ADN)—On Thursday [5 May] Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, met with Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, for a friendly exchange of views which focused on topical questions and experiences in the political leadership activities of the two parties.

The interlocutors agreed that the meeting between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, in March 1988, led to new activities and gave an impetus for further close and productive cooperation between the SED and the CPCZ.

Horst Dohlus briefed the Czechoslovak guest on the tasks set forth in Erich Honecker's speech to the first secretaries of the kreis leaderships, aimed at implementing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress and realizing its leading role in further shaping the developed socialist society in the GDR. Karel Hoffmann underlined that with the decisions of the seventh and ninth CPCZ Central Committee sessions, far-reaching commitments have been made to fulfill the decisions of the 17th CPCZ Congress to further strengthen socialism in the CSSR and deepen the leading role of the Marxist-Leninist party.

Horst Dohlus affirmed the GDR's support for the CSSR's proposal to create a zone of trust, cooperation, and good-neighborly relations along the dividing line of the two military blocs in Europe. He reported on the stage of preparations for the International Meeting on Nuclear-Free Zones in Berlin in June 1988. Karel Hoffmann stressed the CSSR's explicit support for this important international forum of peace forces. The two interlocutors emphasized the peace-promoting weight of their parties' and states' active international work in the scope of the Warsaw Pact's peace proposals.

Schabowski Attends Treaty-Signing in Beijing
LD0505225988 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2116 GMT 5 May 88

[Excerpt] Beijing, 5 May (ADN)—A treaty on the town-twinning arrangement between Berlin and Beijing was signed Thursday in the Chinese capital. The mayors of the two cities, Erhard Krack and Chen Xitong, this evening signed the document on the premises of the Beijing city government, in the presence of Guenther Schabowski, leader of the SED delegation in China, Politburo member and first secretary of the SED Berlin Bezirk executive; and of Li Ximing, CPC Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Beijing municipal committee.

The Berlin-Beijing agreement provides for a regular exchange of experiences among local politicians. Visits are also to be arranged for city planners and horticultural experts from Beijing. Exhibitions of pictures from the two cities, and a sales exposition in Berlin of light and textile industry products from Beijing, are also to be held. [passage omitted]

Tisch Receives PRC Trade Union Delegation
LD0905195388 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1429 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] Berlin, 9 May (ADN)—A delegation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions (ACFTU) led by Ni Zhifu, CPC Central Committee member and vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, arrived today for a visit lasting several days. The delegation was invited by the National Executive Council of the FDGB and was cordially welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by FDGB Chairman Harry Tisch, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee. Xin Futan, charge d'affaires of the PRC embassy, was present.

In the first talks between Harry Tisch and the Chinese trade unionists, it was emphasized that continuing the exchange of views begun last May in Beijing will contribute to further consolidating fraternal relations between the trade unions and working people of both countries. During their stay the Chinese guests will acquaint themselves with trade union work in the GDR.

Mongolian Defense Minister Speaks at Leipzig
OW0905111588 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 5 May 88

[Text] Friendship with the German Democratic Republic and the other socialist states and their armed forces is an important prerequisite for Mongolia's progress along socialism. This has been underlined by the Mongolian Defense Minister Yondon, currently on a visit to the GDR. The minister said that the Mongolian Army, like the GDR army, would (?always) fulfill its duties in the interests of ensuring universal peace.

A meeting held near Leipzig timed to the visit was also addressed by GDR national defense minister, Army General Heinz Kessler.

Awarded by Honecker

OW0905114288 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 6 May 88

[Text] Mongolian Defense Minister Yondon has been awarded the Scharnhorst Order by the GDR leader Erich Honecker in Berlin for his outstanding services to developing friendship and cooperation between the two peoples and armed forces of Mongolia and the GDR. Yondon, leading a Mongolian military delegation, is currently on an official visit to the GDR.

During bilateral meetings both sides stressed significance to the upcoming Soviet-American summit in Moscow; the creation of chemical weapons-free zones in Europe, Asia, and other regions of the planet; the reduction of nuclear weapons, as well as measures and radical cuts in conventional armaments.

The Mongolian defense minister supported the idea of convening an international meeting on nonnuclear zones in Berlin this June.

Dohlus Receives Cypriot Party Delegation

LD0905210888 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1345 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] Berlin, 9 May (ADN)—Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received on Monday for a friendly talk a delegation of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL), led by Mikhail Theodoulou, member of the Politburo of the AKEL Central Committee.

During the discussion, they exchanged information and experiences on the work of the two parties to fulfill the tasks facing them. Horst Dohlus acquainted the guests with the results of the initiative of the GDR working people toward fulfilling the decisions of the 11th SED Congress. Mikhail Theodoulou spoke about the consistent backing of AKEL for the Cypriot people's national interests and the social interests of the country's working people. Discussing international questions, the partners stressed that it is necessary in the current situation to step up the struggle for disarmament and detente to make use of new opportunities to secure peace and improve the international situation. In this framework the elimination of regional sources of conflict is of great significance.

Horst Dohlus affirmed the GDR's solidarity with the Cypriot people's struggle for a just, peaceful solution to the Cyprus problem, and for maintaining the country's unity, territorial integrity, independence, and nonaligned status. On behalf of his party, Mikhail Theodoulou welcomed the international meeting for nuclear weapons-free zones which will take place in Berlin in June, 1988.

The partners paid tribute to the high level of fraternal relations between the SED and AKEL, and discussed measures for their development.

SED's Jarowinsky Receives Cooperatives Chief

LD0905204788 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1400 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] Dresden, 9 May (ADN)—In Dresden Werner Jarowinsky, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, welcomed Lars Marcus (Sweden), president of the International Cooperative Alliance (ICA), on the occasion of the 10th cooperative conference of the GDR Consumer Cooperatives Association.

In the talks, both sides agreed there is no alternative to the policy of dialogue. The signs of the times are marked by reason and reality, understanding and cooperation, and peace. On the threshold of the 21st century, the irrevocable role of the politically responsible actions of mankind remains the maintenance of peace.

Werner Jarowinski reported on the June international meeting in Berlin, of representatives of parties and political organizations for nuclear-weapon free zones in all parts of the world, to which Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, had issued invitations. In this connection he recalled the mutual initiative of Olof Palme and Erich Honecker toward the creation of nuclear weapon-free corridors.

Both sides agreed that the ICA, with its 510 million members in over 70 nations, has made a considerable contribution to the development of friendly and dynamic international relations. The largest nonstate organization in the world has a particularly great responsibility for the development of cooperatives in developing countries. In the future also the GDR will prove its close solidarity with all peoples who struggle for democracy, social progress, and justice, as stressed by the declaration for peace and solidarity unanimously adopted at the 10th cooperative conference.

Those taking part in the talks agreed that the 29th ICA congress in July this year in Stockholm will be an important event for the further progress of cooperatives in the world. Strenuous efforts should be made together so that the cooperative movement can become an even more energetic voice of the world's conscience.

Participating in the talks were Hans Modrow, member of the SED Central Committee and first secretary of the Dresden Bezirk SED Executive; Hilmar Weiss, director of the trade, supply, and foreign trade department in the SED Central Committee; and Dr Heinz Fahrenkrog, president of the Consumer Cooperatives Association of the GDR.

Honecker Supports Nicaraguan 'Peace' Policy
LD0505174088 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1505 GMT 5 May 88

[Text] Managua, 5 May (ADN)—In a personal message to Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega, Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR Council of State chairman, has acknowledged the consistent and flexible policy of the Nicaraguan Government to achieve lasting peace, thus lessening international tension.

The message was delivered on Wednesday in Managua by GDR Ambassador Dr Matthias Dietrich, who had been received by President Ortega for the presentation of his credentials.

Daniel Ortega thanked him for the message and requested him to convey to Erich Honecker the fraternal greetings of the Sandanist National Liberation Front and the the people and government of Nicaragua. At the same time, he acknowledged Erich Honecker's initiative in convening an international meeting for nuclear weapon-free zones, which Nicaragua has already promised to support.

Fischer Greets UN Committee on Apartheid
AU0905112088 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 May 88 p 6

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, has sent a greetings message to Joseph N. Garba, chairman of the UN Special Committee on Apartheid, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the committee's founding. It says: "In the 25 years of its existence, your committee has succeeded in providing an important impetus to the struggle for independence of the South African people. Not least as a result of its work, world public opinion has been considerably mobilized for the support of the South African people's just cause.

"The GDR feels deeply linked to the struggle of the South African people for a unified, democratic, and non-racist South Africa. For years, as a member of the Special Committee on Apartheid, it has made an active contribution to preparing and implementing decisions in the interest of freedom, independence, and the South African people's right to self-determination. It decisively advocates the removal of the anti-apartheid regime and supports all UN decisions to this end. This attitude also determines its conduct in the UN General Assembly and the Security Council.

"The GDR is following with great concern the renewed spreading of state terrorism by the South African rulers. The latest measures of repression against the broad democratic anti-apartheid movement in South Africa, the escalation of aggression against Angola and other frontline states, increasingly require further strengthening of the anti-apartheid front." Oskar Fischer affirms that the GDR will support the just cause of the South African people and will also closely cooperate with the Special Committee on Apartheid in the future.

Honecker at Commemoration of Victory Over Nazis
LD0905123688 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0825 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] Berlin, 9 May (ADN)—On the occasion of the 43d anniversary of the liberation of the German people from Hitlerite fascism, there were ceremonial wreath layings in Berlin this morning. The GDR's state and party leadership and thousands of workers laid wreaths and flowers at the memorial for fallen Soviet heroes in Treptow, and at the memorial for fallen Polish soldiers and German antifascists at Freidrichshain People's Park.

Walking at the head of the procession were Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR Council of State chairman, and other members and candidate members of the SED Politburo. They were accompanied by the ambassadors of the USSR and the People's Republic of Poland to the GDR, and by other figures. Other heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR also attended.

SED CC Greets Consumer Cooperatives Meeting
AU0905151188 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6-7 May 88 p 4

[Message from the SED Central Committee to the 10th session of the GDR Consumer Cooperatives Association: "Thanks for the Significant Contribution to Economic and Social Policy"]

[Text] Dear delegates, dear friends and comrades, the SED Central Committee conveys cordial congratulations to the elected delegates of the highest organ of the GDR Consumer Cooperatives Association and to the guests at the 10th session.

From the very beginning, our country's consumer cooperatives have assumed important functions for the well-being of the people. As a socialist mass organization and an important economic organ of trade and production, and in daily cooperation with the citizens in towns and villages, its members have a long tradition of making use of the possibilities of democratic self-determination in their organizations, of supporting the people's interests, and of making important contributions to shaping the developed socialist society.

The elections of the consumer cooperatives' sales committees and advisory councils, cooperative councils, auditing commissions, and executive committees were characterized by further successful implementation of the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress. They were an expression of joint actions, of increased responsibility, and of the firm alliance between the members and

functionaries and their mass organizations. The ideas and proposals that emerged during the elections, the large number of pledges assumed, and the way hints and critical remarks were taken into consideration, reaffirmed the readiness of the 4.6 million members, 191 voluntary functionaries, and 250,000 workers in trade and production enterprises to continue to work in an active and creative manner to comprehensively strengthen socialism and safeguard peace.

In close cooperation with the working people in industry, agriculture, local supply economy, and the other trade organs, the collectives of the consumer cooperatives, through the reliable fulfillment of their plan tasks, increased performance in production, high-level trade activities, and a good supply to the shops and restaurants, have made a sizable contribution to making the results of the unity of economic and social policy noticeable for an increasing number of people.

The growth of retail turnover between the 8th and 10th sessions from M187 billion in the years 1976-81 to M213 billion between 1982 and 1987, and a 16 percent growth in production during the same period, impressively reflect the consumer cooperatives' significant contribution to steadily increasing the standard of living of our citizens.

The fact that, in accordance with our party's economic strategy, the internal growth reserves were tapped to an increasing extent for the production and supply of an even larger quantity of high-quality goods, for shopping conditions that are more accommodating for customers, and for good economic results, deserves special respect.

The SED Central Committee conveys thanks to all members of the consumer cooperatives, the working people in their enterprises, and the voluntary functionaries, for their outstanding achievements.

The further consistent implementation of our policy, aimed at the people's well-being, makes the face of socialism in the GDR more attractive and interesting for its citizens and for those beyond its borders. In this spirit, it is a question of developing our economic power and making use of the opportunities of the organization of our consumer cooperatives to an even greater extent, and fulfilling the 1988 plan tasks in a steady and comprehensive manner. The 10th session of the Consumer Cooperatives Association is also marked by careful preparation of the 1989 plan and the tasks to be resolved in coming years. The new demands that arise for the consumer cooperatives have been met by the working people in trade and production enterprises through various initiatives and challenging tasks in socialist competition.

The consumer cooperatives should meet, in an increasingly efficient manner, their great responsibility for a satisfactory domestic supply, including goods for everyday consumption; for a tangible improvement of the range of industrial consumer goods; for good gastronomic services; for an exemplary supply to the workers; and for school meals in the towns and throughout the country.

In every region they should use the direct link between cooperative industry and cooperative trade more resolutely, to provide an increased supply from domestic resources, particularly regarding the range of fresh products. Together with the agricultural enterprises, the Union of Small Gardeners, Settlers, and Livestock Breeders, as well as other individual producers, they should make efforts to supply shops with more fresh vegetables, fruit, and other agricultural goods at the lowest possible costs.

Through reliable and consumer-oriented production, the great performance potential of consumer cooperative industry is to be comprehensively utilized to stabilize the supply of goods. On the basis of the growing demand and the different wishes of customers, more high-quality products that are in great demand are to be produced in an efficient manner. This requires the consistent application of science and technology and the high-level refining of raw materials.

Through consistent intensification and rationalization, further reserves can be tapped in the consumer cooperatives to ensure a high level of supply, good shopping conditions, reliable servicing, and other services. This includes a more efficient organization of cooperation, transshipment, and transportation, as well as the reduction of costs and losses. This is the way toward self-financing the means for expanded reproduction and for paying refunds, in the form of shares in profits, to cooperative members.

The Central Committee highly appreciates the dedicated work of the consumer cooperatives, a strong socialist mass organization, for further social progress in our country.

Together with all social forces united in the National Front, they should continue to carry out comprehensive political work among the masses and work within the framework of the citizens' initiative calling for improved shopping conditions, preservation of basic assets in the regions, and beautification of towns and villages. Voluntary functionaries, including a growing number of young cooperative members, are making an important contribution to developing the cooperatives, increasing their economic achievements, and enhancing their active role in our society. Their work in the interest of members and customers, and their word, should always receive due respect, appreciation, and recognition.

The SED Central Committee is firmly convinced that the GDR consumer cooperatives will continue to use all their strength to implement our policy aimed at the well-being of the people and at safeguarding peace. We wish the delegates and guests of the 10th meeting, all

members, working people, and functionaries of the Consumer Cooperatives Association, much success, the best of health, and creative vigor.

With socialist greetings,

SED Central Committee

E. Honecker (The GDR Council of Ministers has also sent a congratulatory message.)

Economic Statistics For April 1988 Published
AU0905111888 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7-8 May 88 pp 27-8

[Text] In implementing the guidelines set out by Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, at his meeting with the first secretaries of the SED kreis leaderships, the working people accomplished great achievements in all spheres of the national economy in fulfilling the plan. The dynamic growth of the GDR's national economy continued in April. According to preliminary statistics, the produced national income rose 4 percent. Housing conditions were improved for another 49,000 citizens. In retail trade, production of goods was up 4.9 percent from last year. In foreign trade, the export surplus increased.

In industry, production of industrial goods rose 4 percent. Net production was up 8 percent and labor productivity also rose 8 percent. The supply of industrial products to the population rose 5.9 percent. Costs per M100 of goods production were reduced by 1.8 percent. In the sphere of the Ministry of Heavy Machine Construction and Installation Construction, the production targets were not completely fulfilled. In further implementating the national economic plan, what is involved is more consistent realization of adopted tasks, aimed at ensuring production of planned subcontractor products. Special attention is to be devoted to observance of all contractual obligations for domestic supply, for material-technical supply to purchasers in the national economy, and for export.

Application of key technologies in implementing the economic strategy of the 11th SED Congress continues at a rapid pace. A total of 17,957 office, personal, and workstation computers were produced by the end of April. This corresponds to a 42 percent increase over the same period last year. Regarding printers for computers, a 36 percent increase was achieved. The manufacture of memories for computers was more that doubled. The production of microlithographic devices was up 24 percent, that of semiconductor elements and electronic components 27 percent, and that of monolithically integrated circuits 37 percent, from last year. The production of robots increased by 1,310 units.

In April, nine investment projects of great economic significance were put into operation. These include facilities for the production of:

—through-plated printed circuit cards in the VEB Electrophysical Works in Neuruppeln;

—starters and lamps in the VEB "Rosa Luxemburg" NARVA Lamp and Flourescent Lamp Works in Brand-Erbisdorf;

—inlet valves in the VEB-IFA Motor Works in Nordhausen;

—pure dry pectin in the VEB Havelland Fruit Juice Enterprise in Werder.

In the construction sector, planned building production was overfulfilled 100.7 percent. Net production rose 5.5 percent and labor productivity was up 6.2 percent. Industrial production increased 3.4 percent. In April another 16,248 apartments were newly constructed or modernized; this is 1,398 apartments more than provided for by the plan. Regarding repairs to buildings, the plan was overfulfilled 102.9 percent. It is a question of increasing efforts in order to carry out the planned repairs on buildings in all villages, towns, and kreise according to schedule and with the required quality. By the end of April there were plan shortfalls, especially in the town of Karl-Marx-Stadt, in Werdau Kreis, in Berlin, and in the city bezirke of Marzahn and Pankow.

In agriculture the April plan for state procurement of slaughter animals was fulfilled, the plan for milk was overfulfilled by 18,600 tonnes, and the plan for eggs by 2.1 million units.

In the transportation sector the demands regarding the national economy were fulfilled. In posts and telecommunications the planned performances were obtained. The performance increase over last year is 4.1 percent.

In the individual sectors of industry, the following net production and labor productivity increases and the following reductions in prime costs per M100 of goods production were achieved by the end of April:

	Net production	Labor productivity	Reduction in prime costs
		—in percent—	
Coal and energy	9.0	9.2	1.0
Ore mining, metallurgy, and potash	3.1	3.8	0.8
Chemical industry	13.1	13.8	1.1
Electrical engineering/electronics	11.2	12.0	3.4
Heavy machinery and installation instruction	5.0	5.4	2.4
Machine tools and processing machinery production	7.8	8.3	2.1
General machinery, agricultural machinery, and vehicle construction	3.7	4.2	1.0
Light industry	5.4	2.0	0.9
Glass and ceramics industry	8.2	8.3	1.7
Bezirk-administered industry and foodstuffs industry	5.9	6.5	1.4

Within bezirk-administered industry, the following growth in net production and in the manufacture of finished products for the population, and the following reductions in prime costs per M100 of goods production, were achieved:

	Net production	Manufactured goods for the population	Reduction in prime costs
		—in percent—	
Capital City of Berlin	12.4	7.5	3.0
Cottbus	4.7	4.0	1.0
Dresden	4.1	6.8	1.3
Erfurt	8.8	6.5	3.5
Frankfurt	1.7	3.2	1.5
Gera	7.9	4.5	1.6
Halle	6.3	9.2	1.8
Karl-Marx-Stadt	3.7	6.3	1.0
Leipzig	6.6	8.7	1.9
Magdeburg	7.2	4.1	1.6
Neubrandenburg	5.4	0.6	0.2
Potsdam	6.5	4.6	1.0
Rostock	11.2	7.1	1.5
Schwerin	8.8	5.3	1.2
Suhl	5.8	4.7	2.0

Housing Construction Figures for April 1988

AU0905124388 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG 5 May 88 p 3

[Report by bezirk building director Manfred Kurtzer: "391 Apartments in Excess of the Plan in April; Results of Plan Fulfillment in Housing Construction"] [Excerpts] In April the house builders of the capital continued the stable development initiated in the previous month and achieved good results in finishing the planned apartments. This applies equally to all collectives from the bezirke of the Republic which are employed in Berlin. [passage omitted]

Plan results in April	Plan	Achieved result
Total of newly built apartments	777	1,168
Of this:		
Berlin capacity	449	762
VEB Housing Construction Combine, Berlin	396	679
Modernized apartments		56
Privately-owned houses	20	27
Bezirke	328	406
Modernization	720	794
Performance from the beginning of the year till the end of April		
Total of newly built apartments	5,780	6,425
Of this:		
Berlin capacity	3,280	3,739
VEB Housing Construction Combine, Berlin	2,988	3,473
Modernized apartments	161	170
Privately-owned houses	75	75
Bezirke	2,500	2,686
Modernization	3,040	3,180
Classrooms	72	120
Gymnasiums	2	6
Kindergarten places	1,476	1,710
Places in day-nurseries	450	360

MSZMP Central Committee Meets 10 May

LD1005084388 Budapest MTI in English 0800 GMT 10 May 88

[Text] Budapest, May 10 (MTI)—The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party met in session on Tuesday.

Discussions are to be held on the preparations for the national conference of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, including issues of organization and rules, proposals concerning the draft policy statement of the national conference and guidelines for the law on partnerships.

Army Plane Crashes During Exercise

AU0905112288 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 7 May 88 p 21

[Text] Due to technical failure, a plane of the Hungarian People's Army crashed over an uninhabited area while carrying out a training flight near Papa on 6 May. The crew landed unhurt and the competent authorities have started to investigate the accident.

Grosz Addresses Science Academy Assembly

LD0905202588 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] The General Assembly of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences has started its work. Prime Minister Karoly Grosz was present and spoke at this event:

[Begin Grosz recording] We wish to devote prime attention to the scientific basis of our decisions. We have begun to develop a system of scientific advisory bodies. Recently, as one of the first steps, we created the advisory body of the Council of Ministers, on the intellectual foundations of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. I ask you to help its work with your suggestions and initiatives.

The present tight economic situation has strongly restricted the government's possibilities for reducing the financial decline that has developed in the sphere of the intelligentsia and for raising to a desirable level the financial recognition that would be in harmony with the performance of this social group. I understand your impatience.

However, I do not regard the temporary tensions resulting from the need for time, deriving from the material and intellectual reorientation, as a difference between words and deeds. While we have reduced our support of the operational costs, the competition possibilities of the National Scientific Research Fund are expanding.

With regard to our support for science we shall cease the general restrictions. It is our minimal goal that by 1989 we should ensure that state support for the development of research is maintained at the same level, to preserve the real value of the resources devoted to this end; and, if possible, to increase it in line with the increase in national income. Overall, we want to achieve that, together with the creation of the conditions for resurgence, during the period of the Eighth 5-Year Plan the resources devoted to research and development, including the state subsidies, should be perceptibly increased, that the basis should be laid for more ambitious plans. [end recording]

Officials View Extended Unemployment Benefits

AU0905145788 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 7 May 88 p 7

[Interview with Pal Matyas, department head at the State Office for Wages and Labor, and Lilla Garzo, secretary of the Employment Policy Council of the National Trade Union Council (SZOT) by Gyula Mezovari: "Not a Solution But a Necessity—Will There Be Unemployment Benefits?—date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Prolonged mass unemployment is unacceptable—the trade unions repeatedly stressed during the analysis and debate of employment policy disturbances. In accordance with this clearly declared view, the trade unions intend to encourage primarily preventive measures and efforts aimed at preserving and creating work places. In addition, however, and in view of the facts, the trade unions consider it essential to work out as soon as possible adequate conditions and means for handling and easing the employment policy tensions, including the possible introduction of unemployment benefits. We spoke about the conditions and the methods for this with Pal Matyas and Lilla Garzo.

[Mezovari] Nowadays, in most enterprises the priority of the principle of efficient employment unfortunately does not take the form of making the entire operation efficient, but only in eliminating unprofitable activities. The enterprises are eliminating their previously accumulated manpower surplus and this leads to increasingly urgent employment problems. In accordance with the State Office for Wages and Labor, do you think that the existing means and conditions for the aid and support of people who lose their jobs are sufficient and reassuring?

[Matyas] If not totally reassuring, we consider this system of support as temporarily sufficient. According to our statistics, the number of people who have become unemployed for various reasons and circumstances for shorter or longer periods of times is about 30,000. As far as we know, some 2,000 of these people need unemployment benefits, since they have no other possibilities. Today, however, the unemployed can count on several types of assistance in order not to become unemployed. There is a long list of possibilities: extension of the period of notice, employment assistance, public utility work, investment projects financed by the employment fund, projects that create new jobs, professional training, and assistance in starting a new career.

[Mezovari] Do you not yet consider the introduction of legal unemployment benefits as necessary?

[Matyas] We must prepare to introduce unemployment benefits and also to work out a uniform employment policy law, but this does not mean that we encourage the former. In our view, the changes that are taking place on the manpower market do not yet warrant the introduction of unemployment benefits. Most of the unemployed today consist of the so-called padding personnel, that is, people who lost their jobs mainly because of the lack of professional skills. For them, real guarantees will be provided by professional training, rather than by unemployment benefits. [passage omitted]

[Mezovari] The trade unions and the State Office for Wages and Labor agree that we must work out and maintain an economic environment which provides adequate jobs for everyone. In evaluating unemployment benefits, the positions differ in many respects. What are the main contradictions here?

[Garzo] Today, efficient employment is still mainly concentrated primarily on elimination of personnel and the rate of structural change is slow; all this not only leads to an increase in the number of people who cannot find jobs easily, but also involves the fact that the sources of re-employment for released manpower are not being created at the level of the people's economy. Today, unskilled workers and people on the periphery of the manpower market find it increasingly difficult to make a living. All this contradicts the previously oft-voiced claim that most people who lose their jobs as a result of the structural change would be those who are able to adjust to the new conditions and who are actively seeking employment. Experience shows precisely the opposite: some people are simply unable to make use of the various means of assistance provided for the unemployed, like for example, the assistance provided for the start of a new career. Only a well-developed social network can help these people. [passage omitted]

Israel's Peres Departs Budapest After Talks
LD0905164088 Budapest MTI in English 1559 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] Budapest, May 9 (MTI)—As reported earlier, on May 8-9 Israeli Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres, president of the Israel Labour Party, paid a visit to Budapest on his own initiative, en route to the Madrid conference of the Socialist International, and held unofficial talks with Hungarian leaders.

Shim'on Peres left Budapest on Monday.

Leaders Attend CSSR National Day Reception
LD0905164488 Budapest MTI in English 1438 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] Budapest, May 9 (MTI)—On Monday Ondrej Durej, ambassador of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to Hungary, gave a reception at his residence on the occasion of the national day of Czechoslovakia. The event was attended by Miklos Ovari, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee, Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council, Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of trade, Frigyes Berecz, minister of industry, Istvan Horvath, minister of the interior, Lajos Urban, minister of transport, Ferenc Ratkai, deputy minister of education and culture, and Istvan Oszi, deputy minister of foreign affairs. Present were several representatives of Hungarian social, economic and cultural life, and the Budapest diplomatic corps were also represented.

Hungarian-Romanian Economic Talks Held 3-6 May
AU0905112188 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 7 May 88 p 5

[Text] Ion Ceausescu, minister state secretary of the State Planning Committee of the SR of Romania, held talks in Hungary from 3 to 6 May. With his host Peter Szerdahelyi, deputy chairman of the National Planning Office, they worked out proposals and set out tasks for the successful implementation of the bilateral plan coordination activity for 1991-1995. They also reviewed Hungarian-Romanian relations in agriculture and the food industry, and the possibilities of developing the mutually advantageous economic cooperation.

Microelectronics Cooperation With SFRY
AU0905120688 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 7 May 88 p 4

[Interview with Bela Balogh, general director of the Hungarian Microelectronics Enterprises, and with Zokica Jovanovity, deputy chairman of the Elektronska Industrija plant in Nis, by Katalin Bossanyi: "Micro-Crown on Cooperation—New Development Cooperation with the SFRY"—date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The largest Yugoslav electronics concern—Elektronska Industrija—and the Hungarian Microelectronics Enterprise agreed to establish a joint development collective. The new venture, which experts in both countries regard as a model, intends to jointly research, develop, manufacture, and market high-potential, intelligent electronic elements for domestic use as well as for third markets.

[Balogh] At the beginning of the seventies we recognized that, under our domestic conditions, we can efficiently manufacture microelectronic components and elements only by means of exchange of goods and cooperation. We succeeded best in sharing our production problems with

the SFRY. This cooperation not only created the conditions for advanced and more efficient production, but also contributed to the saving of $3-3.5 million worth of investments on both sides. [passage omitted]

[Bossanyi] What products do you intend to develop by means of this coordination?

[Balogh] We intend to develop new semiconductors, CMOS [acronym expansion unknown] -integrated circuits, sensors, automatic elements, and robots. These products will be in line with the most advanced international development standards and will be used primarily in medical electronics, robot technology, and automatic production systems, as well as in environmental protection and agriculture. [passage omitted]

[Bossanyi] In addition to your cooperation with the Hungarian Microelectronics Enterprise, do you see possibilities for further cooperation with other Hungarian firms?

[Jovanovity] The total value of our annual exports to Hungary is only $5 million, and we also think that this is not enough. We would like to expand our exports and we are striving primarily to develop new forms of cooperation. We are in an advanced stage of negotiations with the Videoton and the Orion enterprises on the joint production of color television screens, computers, shortwave installations, and spare parts.

[Bossanyi] To what extent do your present financial difficulties and the recent rescheduling of your debts affect the activity of your firm?

[Jovanovity] We are now analyzing the consequences of central measures that sometimes contradict the interests of our enterprise. We want to develop a market strategy that will expand primarily our exports and will improve our profitablity. Among other things, the central government is planning to liberalize prices and imports, and this will lead to conditions of tough competition. [passage omitted]

More on Japanese Delegation Visit, Talks

LD0505144488 Budapest MTI in English
1351 GMT 5 May 88

[Text] Budapest, May 5 (MTI)—On Thursday Hungarian-Japanese parliamentary talks opened in Budapest's Parliament under the leadership of Istvan Sarlos, president of the National Assembly, and Shintaro Abe, general secretary of the Liberal-Democratic Party.

During the talks, focused on possibilities for economic cooperation between the two countries, Istvan Sarlos gave a briefing on the home political situation in Hungary. He said that Hungary's intellectual capacity is also capable of promoting industrial and agricultural development in any country of the world, including Japan. He pointed out that the favourable bilateral ties offer an opportunity for cooperation, as well as for joint action in the United Nations Organization, the inter-Parliamentary Union and other international forums. Istvan Sarlos stated that, besides the formation of conventional and joint companies, it is desirable to participate in working out joint development schemes for Third world countries.

Shintaro Abe spoke appreciatively of the Hungarian economic reform, the first to be launched in Eastern Europe. He termed the economic and cultural cooperation of the two countries as particularly vigorous, and added Japan will continue to strive to intensify financial relations and encourage Japanese capital investments in Hungary which facilitate implementation of the economic reform.

Shintaro Abe informed the Hungarian negotiating group on Japan's foreign political activity and appreciated the foreign political work in Europe. In conclusion, he pointed out the favourable Japanese Response to that Hungary was the first socialist country to apply for participation in the Seoul Olympic games.

At the talks which lasted longer than planned, the Japanese pro-government politicians chiefly inquired about the present economic situation of Hungary, the prospects and possibilities of development and its relations with other countries of the world.

Economic Clubs Meet 9 May

LD0905213188 Budapest MTI in English
1902 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] Budapest, May 9 (MTI)—As reported, the 15th joint session of the Japanese-Hungarian and Hungarian-Japanese Economic Clubs opened in Budapest Monday.

Imre Szekacs, president of the Hungarian-Japanese Economic Club, said that recent years had seen a favourable development in bilateral trade relations. In 1986 Hungarian exports to Japan increased by 61 per cent and in 1987 by 48 per cent, which was also due to the declining rate of dollar. Several Japanese firms have launched talks with Hungarian enterprises on the ways of getting involved in the utilization of Soviet natural gas and oil resources. Talks are under way on the establishment of further joint ventures and the extension of industrial cooperation. At present there are three Hungarian-Japanese joint ventures and eight Japanese representation offices in Budapest.

Kazuo Iwata, president of the Japanese-Hungarian Economic Club, emphasized the importance of developing personal contacts between businessmen. In recent years several Hungarian experts visited Japan which resulted in a boom of Hungarian sales. The club encourages visits to Hungary of a growing number of Japanese businessmen.

The Japanese businessmen heard papers on Hungary's plans for economic development and held talks with their Hungarian partners.

Kazuo Iwata met Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Miklos Nemeth, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of trade, Frigyes Berecz, minister of industry, and Tamas Beck, president of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce.

Report on Grosz Toast at Thatcher Dinner 5 May

LD0505225788 Budapest MTI in English 2032 GMT 5 May 88

[Report on toast given by Prime Minister Karoly Grosz at a dinner hosted by Margaret Thatcher 5 May]

[Excerpt] London, May 5 (MTI)—[Passage omitted] In his toast Karoly Grosz told, among other things, that Margaret Thatcher's negotiations in Hungary in February 1984 and Janos Kadar's visit to Britain in October 1985 contributed to strengthening the understanding and confidence between our countries and to improving the conditions of our cooperation. These high-level visits and the regular contacts between representatives of Hungarian and British Governments have resulted in a significant development of our economic, trade, scientific, technical and cultural relations over the last few years. We have also concluded several agreements between our governments or institutes.

I was pleased to take note of the interest and understanding you and your government have shown for the situation in Hungary and the endeavours of the Hungarian leaders. I also take satisfaction in that we share with you a favourable assessment of the present and future of our relations and that both our governments are determined to broaden and deepen our cooperation. I also have the feeling that we share the same intention to promote a broader cooperation between institutes and enterprises and an increased number of human contacts.

Last year, we concluded an agreement on culture, science and technology providing, among others, for the resumption of the British Council's activities in Budapest. We highly appreciate the British contribution to bilingual secondary school education recently introduced in Hungary. It is our conviction that success in our efforts to raise the standards of teaching the English professional vocabulary in our colleges and universities will in the long run also serve our mutual interests. I should like to thank you for the special interest and publicity of the British side has granted to our Peto Institute. May I take this opportunity to express my hope of achieving, with the support of the British Government and other institutions concerned, our aim, that is the establishment of an international Peto society so that we can take common, international action to help the motor disabled children in so many countries in the world.

Grosz recalled:

You visited Hungary in a period characterized by tensions and uncertainty in international relations. When Janos Kadar visited London, a meeting between leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States was already within reach. I find it reassuring and promising that our present meeting takes place in a much more favourable international climate.

Our people was delighted to see the positive developments unfolding in Soviet-American relations, the resumption of dialogue at the highest level and the ensuing agreement on the elimination of intermediate-range nuclear forces. It is our conviction that the agreements signed pertaining to the settlement of the Afghanistan issue can set a positive example for the solution of other regional conflicts, too. We trust that these developments will have a positive impact on world politics as a whole, reduce the danger of conflict and enhance the chances of peaceful cooperation.

We on our part consider it very promising that the last fifteen years or so of the CSCE-process have proved its viability. We are convinced that it is in the common interest of all participating nations to conclude the Vienna follow-up meeting the soonest possible, with concrete and substantive agreements conductive to consolidating European security and deepening European cooperation.

At our talks today with the prime minister and the foreign secretary we have exchanged views on the most important issues of international politics in all frankness, which has become a familiar feature of Hungarian-British meetings. It is natural that our views should differ on some issues. Nevertheless, we have found a lot of common ground as a starting point for joint efforts serving the interests of our peoples, further easing international tensions and promoting the cause of peace.

The positive evolution of both the international political climate and the international economic environment is of vital importance to Hungary. This is why representatives of my government call, at our bilateral talks as well as at international fora, for building trade relations free from restrictions and for broadening mutually beneficial economic cooperation.

In our programme aimed at stabilizing our economy and society and at renewing them as a next step, we wish to count, even more than we have done so far, on the opportunities and resources offered by international economic cooperation. Hungary is absolutely open in this respect, too: We readily accept all foreign partners who wish to participate in the renewal of our economy on the basis of mutual benefits. I do hope that my present visit will drsw the attnetion of British Government as well as British banks and enterprises to the wide opportunities of sharing in our economic programme, said, among other things, Karoly Grosz.

Press Carries Assessments of Grosz UK Tour

LD0905093688 Budapest MTI in English 0830 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] Budapest, May 9 (MTI)—In a commentary on last week's visit of Hungarian Prime Minsiter Karoly Grosz to Britain, Monday's "NEPSZABADSAG" calls attention to the importance of the statement of Margaret Thatcher that "Great Britain will do a great deal to help Hungary". The newspaper expresses the hope that the great influence of the British prime minsiter will also be felt outside her country, for instance at the Hungary-EEC talks and the forums of the world bank and the International Monetary Fund.

In an interview to "MAGYAR HIRLAP", Karoly Grosz said he did not talk about taking up credit in London. He stated that this year Hungary will need 2,000 million dollars of credit, out of which 1,700 million has already been ensured. The prime minister pointed out that his negotiating partners strongly support the activity of joint companies and made concrete proposals on the subject. Hungary wants to open towards Western Europe to the fullest possible extent, expanding its economic links. At issue are not only the West European capitalist states, Karoly Grosz said, but all countries that are partners to relations based on equal rights. He stated that Margaret Thatcher unambiguously wants to cooperate with the socialist world, and is aware that the current changes in the Soviet Union have an impact on the relations of the West with the socialist countries.

Leaders Public Appearances 28 Apr-1 May

AU0605142988 [Editorial Report] Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian from 29 April to 2 May and MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian on 2 May report on the public appearances of the following leaders (source, date and page number of each report is given in parentheses):

Csaba Hamori, member of the MSZMP Politburo and first secretary of KISZ; and Miklos Nemeth, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, participated in an extended session of the KISZ Central Committee held at the MSZMP Educational Directorate in Budapest on 29 April. (NEPSZABADSAG, 30 Apr, p 4)

Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of trade, awarded the title of "Outstanding Enterprise" to the general manager of the Chemolimpex Foreign Trade Enterprise at the Budapest Thalia Theater on 30 April. (NEPSZABADSAG, 29 Apr, p 21) He also awarded the title of "Outstanding Enterprise" and the Challenge Flag of the Trade Union of the Workers in Commerce, Finance, and the Catering Industries to the general manager of the Apisz Trading Enterprise on 29 April; place not given. (NEPSZABADSAG, 30 Apr, p 21) He participated in the opening ceremony of the first McDonald's fast food restaurant in Budapest on 29 April (NEPSZABADSAG, 30 Apr, p 21) and received Georges de Rappard, state secretary for development in Alberta Province in Canada; date and place not given. (NEPSZABADSAG, 2 May, p 4)

Judit Csehak, member of the MSZMP Politburo and minister of social welfare and health, participated in a debate organized by the socialist brigades of the Hungarian State Railways in Szolnok on 28 May. (NEPSZABADSAG, 29 Apr, p 3) She also took part in a meeting of the National Assembly's Social Affairs and Health Committee at Parliament Building on 29 April. (NEPSZABADSAG, 30 Apr, p 4)

Ferenc Havasi, member of the MSMZP Politburo and first secretary of the MSZMP Budapest Committee, awarded the title of "Outstanding Enterprise" to the general manager of the Veszprem Coal Mining Enterprise at the MSZMP County Headquarters in Veszprem on 29 April. (NEPSZABADSAG, 30 Apr, p 21)

Miklos Ovari, member of the MSZMP Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, awarded the title of "Outstanding Enterprise" to the general manager of the Measuring Instruments Factory at the Automation Plant of the enterprise on 29 April. (NEPSZABADSAG, 30 Apr, p 21)

Laszlo Marothy, member of the MSZMP Politburo and minister of environmental protection and water management, awarded the title of "Outstanding Enterprise" to the Pannonia Hotel and Catering Enterprise; date and place not give. (NEPSZABADSAG, 2 May, p 4) He also participated in the May Day celebrations held at Szeghalom on 1 May. (MAGYAR HIRLAP, 2 May, p 3)

Janos Berecz, member of the MSZMP Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, participated in a Mothers' Day celebration at the National Assembly at Parliament Building in Budapest on 30 April. (NEPSZABADSAG, 2 May, p 5)

Matyas Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, participated in the May Day celebrations in Kunhegyes and inaugurated a memorial dedicated to the settlement of the Kuns there, on 1 May. (MAGYAR HIRLAP, 2 May, p 3)

Briefs

Envirionmental Agreement With Poland

Budapest, May 9 (MTI)—Waldemar Michna, Polish minister of environmental protection and natural resources, arrived in Budapest on Monday at the invitation of Laszlo Marothy, minister of environmental protection and water management. The parties signed a cooperation agreement on the planned development of environmental protection, nature conservancy and water management in the two countries. [Text] [*LD1005020188 Budapest MTI in English 1836 GMT 9 May 88*]

Joint Venture With Sweden

Budapest, May 9 (MTI)—A Hungarian-Swedish joint venture was founded in Budapest on Monday. The partnership agreement and the regulations were signed by the Swedish Skanska ab Construction Enterprise and the Hungarian Technoimpex FTO, the Hungarian Credit Bank Co., the Hungarian Insurance Company, the 8th District Housing Management Company, and the Design Office for Public buildings. The Swedish company shares 46 per cent in the equity, and the Hungarian companies 54 per cent. The signing ceremony was attended by Hans Gustaffson, Swedish minister of housing, and Laszlo Somogyi, minister of construction and town planning. The public limited company will construct and operate industrial, commercial and tourist buildings, making use of the patents and know-how of the share-holders. The first investment project will be the Budapest-based East-West trade centre including the representation offices of a number of West European and overseas firms. The centre, with a basic area of 24,000 square metres, is to be completed by 1990. The offices will be equipped by the most advanced technical means. The parties also signed a contracting agreement which stipulates that the centre will be constructed by the Swedish Skansja firm as a contractor, on the commission of the joint venture. The sides plan to conclude further similar agreements. The joint venture is the first in Hungary to undertake such construction projects. [Text] [*LD1005021688 Budapest MTI in English 1610 GMT 9 May 88*]

Further Reportage on National Strikes 6, 7 May

Church 'Regrets' Use of Force

AU0605132888 Paris AFP in English
1257 GMT 6 May 88

[Jean-Eudes Barbier report]

[Excerpt] Warsaw, May 6 (AFP)—The Polish Catholic Church said here Friday its attempts to mediate in major industrial strikes in Poland had failed and criticised government action, including the use of force.

Meanwhile strikes continued at the Nowa Huta steelworks despite massive police intervention and arrests Thursday morning, as workers threatened a "fight to the finish".

In the other major dispute, at the Lenin shipyards in the northern port of Gdansk, police action was feared imminently.

A Church statement "regretted" the use of force at Nowa Huta, in the south of the country, while negotiations were still going on between its mediating committee and the management.

Police moved in and arrested most of the members of the strike committee several hours before they were due to join the talks with the management and the five mediators, leading Catholic intellectuals who include close associates of Pope John-Paul II.

The Church authorities also "regretted" the decision of the management at Gdansk Thursday to stop production at the shipyard indefinitely.

"It serves neither the good of society nor the country, which needs the efforts of every Pole to emerge from the crisis", the statement said. [passage omitted]

Unrest Hits Farmers' Interests

LD0605235288 Warsaw PAP in English
2225 GMT 6 May 88

[Text] Warsaw, May 6—At today's meeting of president of the United Peasants' Party (UPP), Polish Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski with the Presidium and board of the National Union of Farmers, farmers' circles and organizations, representatives of farmers emphasized that the unrest in Poland painfully hit out at the interests of the countryside and farmers.

Faster than planned, the growth of wages outside agriculture which not always bears relation to the growth of work effectiveness, it was said, encourages inflation processes which result in rapid decline of farming profitability and in the deepening of disparities in farmers' incomes.

Malinowski shared the concern expressed in the course of a discussion for the need to protect the agriculture from the effects of inflation processes in the economy. Upsetting the supplies of means of agricultural production might

OPZZ Executive Takes Stand

AU0905141988 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish
6 May 88 p 2

[Text] PAP—The OPZZ Executive Committee, which was in session in Warsaw on 5 May, studied and discussed the country's situation and took a stand in this connection.

The trade unions' duty is to wage a genuine struggle for the working people's interests. Having studied and discussed the current situation, the OPZZ Executive Committee expresses its solidarity with work forces and their trade unions in plants, and supports all legal actions to defend workers interests and the workers struggle to maintain real wages and living standards. We state that incorrect price and wage decisions, which demolish the market and increase inflation, as well as the taxation system that hinders the flow of consumer goods and services, are responsible for the present state of affairs. Arrogance, tardiness, and the unresponsiveness of some sections of administration to signals from trade unions have continued to increase tension. All are main causes of the present unrest and conflicts. We have always favored economic reform, democracy, self-management, the enterprising spirit, technological and organizational progress, improved supplies, and better living standards. However, the economic reform, which has been realized in a bureaucratic, inconsistent, and pell-mell manner, has not been as productive as expected and has not helped to maintain the necessary conditions for working and retired people. People associate such a policy mainly with price hikes and spurious activities. We declare that this has weakened people's faith in and support for genuine economic changes and has devalued the dignity and meaning of work. We continue to warn against official optimism that takes no notice of reality.

The committee thinks that the justified defense of the working people's interests must conform to the trade union law, which includes the right to engage in collective disputes and strikes.

The strike is an ultimate weapon, especially in our present economic situation, and we must bear this in mind. Trade unions wage the struggle to realize economic postulates, but are resolutely against wildcat strikes and against exploiting the class protest of workers for manipulation in favor of all kinds of politicoes. Wildcat strikes create divisions among workers and weaken the effectiveness of our activities.

We ask the trade unions to consistently defend the workers' interests within the present law.

The OPZZ Executive Committee states that the bill on special powers for the government provides for suspending the prerogatives of trade unions to represent and defend the rights and interests of the working people and their families.

Deprived of their legal powers, trade unions will be unable to:

1. Implement trade union congress resolutions;

2. Protect workers in individual and collective cases resulting from labor conditions;

3. Fulfill their functions in partnerlike cooperation with plant managements and all government and administrative bodies;

4. Share responsibility for the economic reform.

The guiding idea of the trade union law is to invoke the wisdom and experience of the workers class and to recognize that the present trade union organization fulfills all conditions for becoming a constructive force, one keen on representing the temporary and long-term interests of the working people, on promoting progress and development, and on modernizing the socialist fatherland.

Suspending the legal powers of legal trade unions within 6 years of their rebirth would be at odds with the democratization of government in line with the resolutions of the Ninth and 10th Party Congresses and with the program for national renewal and accord, especially since this painful blow would be struck at a partner who is recognized by law and by the government, and who represents over 7 million members.

In this connection, the committee asks the Council of Ministers to modify the bill in such a way as to remove restrictions on trade union powers.

Gdansk Talks Suspended

AU0705203688 Paris AFP in English 2025 GMT 7 May 88

[Text] Gdansk, Poland, May 7 (AFP)—Management and members of a strike committee at the giant Lenin Shipyard here met for the first time Saturday following church mediation, but suspended talks without results, informed sources said.

Representatives of the strikers, who have brought the complex to a standstill since last Monday, said they had asked for a fresh meeting with the management on their demands Sunday, but had yet to receive a reply.

An estimated 3,000 workers are holed up inside the plant, which is surrounded by riot police.

The strikers said that management representatives had been willing to discuss only their demands for a wage hike which had been put forward last week by representatives of OPZZ, the officially-recognised trade union.

The management officials refused to discuss guarantees of safety for the workers and the reinstatement of employees sacked over the past few years for trade union activities, which the strikers are also demanding.

The two sides decided to suspend the meeting, which took place in the administrative offices of the strike-bound plant, after the strike committee declined to proceed with talks before consulting with the workers.

Saturday's meeting was brought about after a mediation initiative by Msgr Tadeusz Goclowski, the bishop of Gdansk, who on Friday met Gdansk police chief General Jerzy Andrzejewski.

Msgr Bronislaw Dabrowski, secretary of the Polish Episcopal Conference, meanwhile met in Warsaw Saturday with Interior Minister Czeslaw Kiszczak, highly reliable sources here said.

Solidarity leader Lech Walesa was not at the talks in the shipyard. But strike committee head Alojzy Szablewski and several other committee members were there. The church was represented by Tadeusz Mazowiecki, former advisor of Mr Walesa, and chosen by Cardinal Jozef Glemp, the Polish primate, prominent opposition leader Adam Mr Michnik said.

Strikers were still calling for legalization of the banned trade union Solidarity, he added, but the issue "could not be examined, however, at this stage of the talks."

He warned, however, that "no reform can go ahead without the positive solution (recognition of Solidarity)." He added: "If the leadership does not change its attitude toward Solidarity, (Polish) society will have to change it."

Mr Walesa told a West German newspaper in an interview published Saturday that the shipyards strike in Gdansk had been "launched prematurely" by young enthusiasts.

Earlier Saturday, a union spokesman, Janusz Onyszkiewicz, was sentenced to six weeks in jail for "incitement to strike". Other opposition militants were arrested early Saturday.

Some 500 people have been arrested over the past week and nearly all prominent Solidarity militants are now behind bars, according to union sources.

In Nowa Huta, where security forces stormed strikers at the Lenin steel plant Thursday, several workshops were still paralysed Saturday for "technical" reasons, authorities said.

But according to opposition sources, 12,000 workers out of some 20,000 employed at the steel mill were still on strike.

A police court in Nowa Huta imposed prison sentences and fines on dozens of strikers arrested during the operation, informed sources said.

Six received three-month sentences, 17 were to be jailed for between two weeks and two months, and 14 were fined 80,000 zlotys, equivalent to two months of an average Polish salary.

The Soviet Communist Party daily PRAVDA criticised the West for trying to "destabilise" Poland by publicising the strikes.

"If we heed what is written and said in the West about Poland, we get the impression that the whole country is on strike and beset with divisions and that no one is working," PRAVDA said.

Jaruzelski Discusses Economy, Reform

LD0705082188 Warsaw PAP in English
0430 GMT 7 May 88

[Text] Warsaw, May 6—"Gone are the times when the bank was but one of the many instruments of the so-called economy-hand-steering," said Wojciech Jaruzelski in his address at the headquarters of the National Bank of Poland.

"As our national household is reformed and adapted to the requirements of modern times, and in proportion with departure from the extensive developmental formula for the benefit of intensification of production processes, the role of the socialist bank will be growing.

"And not only that of a guardian of currency issue and an uncompromising controller, but also that of a pioneer, architect and master-mind. I should like to emphasize here that particularly in the recent period such properties of the National Bank of Poland's operation are becoming more and more evident.

"Designed by the National Bank of Poland," PUWP CC first secretary went on, "the programme to strengthen the money is aimed at stimulating, or speaking in stronger words, at enforcing mechanisms encouraging good work."

In this light, Wojciech Jaruzelski discussed also the complicated and at the same time economically, morally and psychologically painful problem of 'two-currency-ness', which was analysed during the session.

"Hitherto experience teaches us that despite effort and determination it is not easy to pursue genuinely far-reaching reforms. Many obstacles occur and they are both internal and external nature, of both objective and subjective character. There are no reasons for us, however, to end the twentieth century with a feeling of unfulfilled expectations and frustrated hopes."

"The reform, and the party and state leadership spoke openly and consulted society about it in various manners, is inevitably related to costs and may result in specific burdens or difficult life situation of various groups, environs and individuals."

The reform is being pursued within a process the effects of which may be noticed gradually. The PUWP CC first secretary emphasized that the process is taking place in extremely difficult circumstances furthermore aggravated by the commonly known burdens of much earlier years.

"Situations are emerging," Wojciech Jaruzelski continued, "where part of the population cannot reconcile with hardships and they react painfully. Thus, the idea is to reach a stage where belief in necessity of changes is broader, fuller and deeper."

"The party and state leaders have the feeling that when having sought those very difficult and more often than not pioneering solutions, they failed to fully estimate the scale of the danger."

"Mechanisms of the reform have proved in some of its links to be insufficiently effective, and this pertains primarily to problems of prices and incomes. The price operation has not resulted in an improvement of the market situation, while in some sectors we are noting also deterioration."

"This is the reason why a part of the population perceives the reform not as a process that leads to curing the economy, but as, and exclusively as such, a combination of facts which make the living standard worse.

"If such is the feeling, if it overcomes masses, then it turns into reality which we have to respect and which we have to reckon with."

A specially significant factor, however, which Wojciech Jaruzelski singled out as a factor that incites unrest and influences its character are the activities of the opponents.

"Our difficulties are yet again being taken instrumental advantage of against socialism, and following (?on), against our entire society," said the president of the Council of State.

"I should like to stress here the determination to further pursue the reform. We must not allow its principles and mechanisms to be dismantled."

"With this in view, proposals of extraordinary prerogatives (for the government) have been designed and they will be presented to the Sejm these days by the chairman of the Council of Ministers."

"They are aimed solely at supporting and accelerating the reform, at removing those factors which hinder it, and at draining those phenomena which dilute its assumptions."

While emphasizing that the current decade in Poland was a period of grand reformatory movement, Wojciech Jaruzelski said that organic reunion of economic rationalism with social and humanist merits of socialism was actually the greatest synthesis of the economic model which "we want to build with the effort from all the Poles, for Poles and for Poland".

PAP Reports on Whitehead Comments 8 May

LD0805215588 Warsaw PAP in English
2024 GMT 8 May 88

[Text] Warsaw, May 8—According to the REUTER PRESS AGENCY, U.S. Undersecretary of State John Whitehead spoke out on May 7 on subjects associated with Poland. In this text we find opinions which can be termed as consequences of not knowing the facts and the processes currently observed in our country. One can suppose that this statement serves not only to assess bilateral relations. We are basing this opinion on an analysis of John Whitehead's statements carried in the REUTER DISPATCH.

He speaks about "the lack of any kind of national reconciliation" as well as dialogue, placing the responsibility for this on the shoulders of the authorities. Mr. Whitehead, while visiting Poland personally, not to speak of other sources of information, could notice that dialogue and a policy of reconciliation are the key principle of the activities of political forces responsible for the fate of the country. We were and are ready to talk to and listen to anyone under the principle of "we ask not from where one comes but with what one comes." On the basis of this principle a score of institutions representing people of various viewpoints, including those from former "Solidarnosc" as well as from circles close to the Episcopate, have been set up.

A statement of the Political Bureau of May 4 reads, in part: "Socialist pluralism, the development of democracy create and will continue to create increased possibilities of expressing various views, of undertaking initiatives, expanding the field of social activity." Last year's referendum, in which 12 million Poles supported the program of reforms and democratization, was a great national discussion. In its action the government took account of the will of those citizens who voiced their views then.

Basing on our own experience as well as that of others, not excluding the U.S., we know that moving to a higher phase of economic and social development generally does not proceed painlessly. Such phenomena also take place in our country. There are groups which do not want reconciliation, agreement and dialogue. They attempt to replace the democratic procedures worked out in recent years with activities contradictory to the law of every civilized state, including the law in force and strictly abided by in the U.S.

In Poland strikes are legally permissable: They are not condemned by the authorities. We do however oppose wildcat strikes—as was the case in the U.S. —as action aimed at the fundamental principles of law abidingness. This is because we base on the assumption that violating the law is sabotage of dialogue and agreement. Society is vitally interested in dialogue and agreement resulting in strengthening of the stabilization of social life, an improvement of the living conditions, the effective implementation of reforms and democratization processes based on the principles of socialist pluralism.

According to the REUTER DISPATCH, Whitehead assessed the economic program of the Polish Government as "basically sensible." This goes to prove an inconsistency. How can you reconcile those formulations in the statement which constitute support for the people opposed to this program, who through their activities attempt to hamper its implementation, with support for the government program of reforms.

John Whitehead devoted many formulations to issues of American support for Polish efforts to reform the economy. He acknowledged, however, that the American administration has not done anything concrete up to date to remove the hitherto existing practices of not treating our country normally as concerns financial relations. He also stressed that there was even no specific timetable of solutions in this field. He did announce that possible plans concerning this matter could be pushed off further into the future if there is no "dialogue."

Although the undersecretary of state made a reservation that the current situation in Poland was "an internal Polish problem" he gave expression to external political pressure in favour of those forces which have for years been at the service of American policy and, as was explained, many a time used American money. We on our part have not expected and do not expect support or assistance.

We only spoke and speak in favour of normal relations between Poland and the U.S. of treating us according to the principles in force in the modern world. A lack of these elementary conditions really hampers our economic undertakings, including the implementation of the reform, and bears an impact on the material condition of society. This became visible in the period of direct American sanctions. Announcements that these

abnormal conditions are to be maintained in the long-run reveal the real intentions of the U.S. to society. This will not be conducive to the implementation of the adopted program of reforms. Are such the intentions of the American administration. If so, then in whose interest. Surely not in the interest of the Polish nation.

We deem the presentation of truth about the situation in Poland, about the policy of the government and the goals which we set out for ourselves as necessary for the good of the relations between our country and the U.S.

Reportage on Work Stoppages, More Arrests 9 May

Daily Assesses Whitehead Remarks

LD0905081088 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0630 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] REUTERS reported Saturday on the pronouncement by U.S. Secretary of State [title as heard] John Whitehead on Polish affairs. It contains important statements bearing not only on our country's current relations with this great power, but also on prospects for their development. Acknowledging this politician's realism, writes TRYBUNA LUDU, we have noted his stance that the current phenomena in Poland is Poland's internal problem, which should be solved by the Poles themselves. This is all the more important, stresses the newspaper, since we have recently been seeing, more frequently than in the past, propaganda and political activity by certain circles and pronouncements by politicians distorting reality, breaking all the norms in international relations, and interfering in our domestic affairs.

We have noted with satisfaction the assessment that the United States regards the Polish Government's economic program as a reasonable one in principle. On the opinion of Mr Whitehead, TRYBUNA LUDU writes further that we have received his statement on the causes of the present phenomena in Poland with surprise. He says the essence of the matter lies in the absence of any kind of national reconciliation whatsoever, and that the government's economic program will not be effective until the government commences dialogue with workers and gains their support.

On the subject of our reforms, Mr Whitehead's assertion that the Polish Government's involvement in stopping the strikes has endangered foreign credit assistance, including U.S. support for the Polish economic program, is startling. At the same time it emphasizes [word indistinct] that the gradual U.S. program of backing Polish efforts toward economic reform has so far not gone much beyond the removal of sanctions introduced by President Reagan after the declaration of the state of emergency. We have said many times, TRYBUNA LUDU emphasizes, that we are not waiting for economic assistance; realistically, we do not expect special treatment on our credit problems. We only want the U.S. Government to treat us normally, both in our current relations and for long-term solutions.

Students Urge 'More Aggressiveness'

LD0905094088 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0330 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] The Association of Polish Students must show more aggressiveness when looking after the vital interests of students to increase their influence over the program and progress of their studies. This has been stressed at a plenum of the main board of the Association of Polish Students that has ended in [word indistinct] near Warsaw.

Director Says Proposals Rejected

LD0905105688 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1025 GMT 9 May 88

["Text" Of "Communique" issued by Czeslaw Tolwinski, director of the Gdansk Shipyard on 9 May]

[Text] I inform the work force that the management's proposed conditions for ending the strike, a proposal favorable to those taking part in it, have been rejected this morning. At the same time, I regretfully inform the work force of information passed on to me by the National Polish Bank and the Minister of Finance that, in the financial and material situation that has come about in the shipyard, worsened by recent strikes, the further granting of credit and subsidies is impossible. Bearing this in mind, I have turned to the Ministry of Industry as the founding body for a decision on the future fate of the shipyard.

[Signed] Czeslaw Tolwinski, director of the Gdansk shipyard.

Papers Comment on Strikes

LD0905112088 Warsaw PAP in English 1024 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] Warsaw, May 9—"This time, unusually enough, opinions about the developments in Poland are similarly evaluated in the East and West," TRYBUNA LUDU wrote today. "None of the observers doubt that a key reason why antisocialist centres in Poland and their foreign prompters exploit anxiety of the working people over price hikes to stir up political rows is the desire to hit at the reform and the democratization process.

"If now, quickly, as long as the reformatory plans are still accompanied by public distrust, new unrest is not sparked off, new economic conceptions are not undermined—it may be too late tomorrow," TRYBUNA said while characterizing the thinking of the so-called underground opposition structures.

"Strike organizers also maintain they fight for economic reforms and for a true democracy. The escalation of pay demands reaching absurd proportions and supported by blocking production—this is what they call reform. Demanding the recognition of underground political structures, without much effort to disguise them as trade unions, breaking the law and public order, pressuring those who do not want to subordinate to the self-appointed leaders, this is to be true democracy.

"It is true that workers are on strike and students were. [sentence as received] These, however, are not strikes in their interest. These are actions of those who want to bring Poland into a situation when no reforms will help.

"But time acts against those people. It acts in favour of reforms, social agreement, and gradual development," writes TRYBUNA.

"The strikers have grabbed a brake of the economic reform whether they realized the consequences of their actions or not," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI daily wrote in a commentary.

"Strikes are a blow at the economic reform. Who fails to understand this, understands nothing of today's economic reality. This is also a blow at the international position of Poland, its prestige in the world," the army daily went on.

"And one more reflection of which not only we, soldiers, should remember. Strikes also mean hitting at Poland's security, at our defensive strength.

"The strikers have, willy-nilly, created an opportunity to surface for the people whom we remembered in the recent past as leaders of destruction. Many of them 'caught the scent' and again felt in their element. They act on foreign orders that is deliberately and consistently. The past taught them little; they keep sailing upstream with their anti-socialist sails filled with strong winds blowing from Radio Free Europe, the Voice of America, and other subversive stations.

"But a predominating majority of the working class does not accept these politicking games. Opinions come from enterprises all across Poland that agreement on worker questions can and ought to be reached without striking spectacles, fully legally," says ZOLNIERZ.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY writes: "Nowhere in the world, no government and no state authorities agree, because they cannot agree, to law-breaking, the law on trade unions activities included. Our law on trade unions is, perhaps, not perfect but it is an act which, like in all civilized states, should be observed. Poland's belonging to the group of such states obligates to [as received] adherence to fundamental culture in political life. It obligates all, also those who call themselves a side in a dispute over what place in Poland should this legal order have," ZYCIE writes.

Strike Begins at Ursus Tractor Works

LD0905112488 Hamburg DPA in German 1036 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] Warsaw (DPA)—According to information from opposition circles a strike has broken out in the Ursus Tractor Works near Warsaw. As was announced by these circles, approximately 500 workers from this factory this morning assembled in the assembly hall for heavy tractors and called a strike in the works. They have formed a four-man strike committee.

They intend to show solidarity with the striking workers at the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk. Apart from this they also demand the release of arrested participants in the Nowa Huta strike, the reinstatement of the banned Solidarity trade union and the prohibited independent students' organization, guarantees of safety for the strikers, and pay rises of Z12,000 and a cost of living compensation of Z6,000 for nonworking members of the work forces' families.

This morning nothing out of the ordinary could be seen around the factory premises. There were no banners and no specific police presence. According to opposition circles in the factory the strikers were in a hall. The management agreed to talks at 1000. According to information from Poznan striking students have today occupied university buildings. For some days now students in Krakow have been holding a sit-in strike at the halls of residence site.

PROFIL Interviews Michnik

AU0905123088 Vienna PROFIL in German Nr 19/9 May 88 p 57

[Interview with leading Solidarity member Adam Michnik by Jacek Kubiak via telephone in Gdansk: "Jaruzelski's Self-Destruction"; date not given]

[Text] PROFIL: How do you assess the situation in Poland after police interference in the Nowa Huta steel mill?

Michnik: This was an attempt to solve problems by force that cannot be solved by force at all. Through acting in this irresponsible way, Jaruzelski has caused an extreme escalation of the situation. And this is happening after 7 years of totally fruitless policy. The brutal police intervention in Nowa Huta signifies Jaruzelski's political self-destruction.

PROFIL: Is it possible to predict the next events?

Michnik: At the moment, the future development is unpredictable.

PROFIL: What role is Walesa playing in the strike at the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk? He stays with the strikers but, at the same time, he maintains a certain distance from the strike, so to speak; he said, for instance, that the strike has been called too early.

Michnik: There is no question of his keeping his distance. Walesa only wants to stress that the current strike has been organized by the shipyard workers themselves. He wants to be and remain among the strikers because he, too, is a shipyard worker. In addition, he wants to explain to the authorities and to the public that the current protest movement offers the chance of finally starting a serious dialogue on the necessary structural reforms.

PROFIL: To what extent can the Catholic Church contribute to solving the conflict?

Michnik: I place high hopes in the church. The church is an important factor. Its role is clear. The bishops' declaration that has just been announced in Czestochowa is an appeal for a dialogue in which all political and social forces have to participate.

PROFIL: It is, however, unclear whether Gorbachev would be willing to admit the need for a new dialogue in Poland.

Michnik: I do not know. I can only say that we are always trying to demonstrate understanding for the complicated, difficult, but hope-inspiring processes in the USSR.

PROFIL: Let us go back to the shipyard. Is it true that only part of the workers are participating in the strike, as the official media and government spokesman Jerzy Urban claim?

Michnik: It is always only a part of the workers who participate in such strikes, that is, occupation strikes. This is self-evident. It was the same in August 1980. I would not say that the omissions of the government spokesman, who has always been careless with facts, are of any value.

PROFIL: Do you think that the strike in the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk can be compared to the strike of August 1980?

Michnik: There are certain parallels. Then and now one hoped for dialogue. This is the only suitable path for the Poles. The dialogue must comprise all movements of society, including the banned Solidarity trade union. We are willing to engage in realistic negotiations. But there is also a difference to 1980. Now we have fewer illusions but more determination.

Interviews Nowa Huta Strike Official

AU0905130188 Vienna PROFIL in German Nr 19/9 May 88 p 58

[Unattributed interview with Edward Nowak, longstanding Solidarity activist and spokesman of the Nowa Huta strike committee: "We Are on Strike for All of Poland"; date and place not given]

[Text] PROFIL: What are the specific demands posed by the workers?

Nowak: It is a list with ten items, which we have submitted to the Nowa Huta steel mill management and which we also maintain in dealing with the government. I must say clearly that we are not struggling just for ourselves here in the "Huta Lenina" but for all workers all over Poland. These are our demands:

1. We demand an increase in wages of up to 12,000 zloty per month for all people working in industry and in the education and health sector, and for all retirees.

2. All working people in Poland are to receive permanent and automatic compensation for price hikes.

3. The public must be briefed in every detail about the development in the "Huta Lenina" and about any agreements that are concluded.

4. The director general commits himself to paying the wages to all strikers their wages during the entire strike. The strike committee and the striking workers will not be held responsible for any losses suffered by the enterprise during the strike.

5. Work bonuses are to be raised by 50 percent for all people working in the "Huta Lenina."

6. The additional payments for the past work years are to be calculated in accordance with a new bonus system.

7. Sick-pay is to be calculated in accordance with gross pension.

8. All Polish workers doing work that is hazardous to health are to receive higher bonuses.

9. We demand the reinstatement of our friends who have been dismissed by the management because they participated in the strike.

10. We demand a guarantee that the members of the strike committee and the workers participating in the strike will not be prosecuted during and after the strike.

If these demands are not fulfilled the workers will immediately go on strike without prior warning. This is our list of demands, this is what we want to achieve for all of Poland.

PROFIL: What has been the course of the negotiations between the strike committee and the management?

Nowak: We were told the same things again and again: We should stop the strike. Only then could our demands be discussed. We were always ready for talks, even when the management had declared an end to the talks. We were prepared to resume negotiations at any time, day and night. But even the director general told us that all possibilities within his authority had been exploited and that only the central authorities in Warsaw can make a decision now.

PROFIL: What is the mood among the strikers in the "Huta Lenina"?

Nowak: The mood is very good in spite of all this. More than 16,000 people are firmly determined to stick it out to the end. Of course, the younger workers are much more optimistic and spontaneous than the older ones.

PROFIL: Are all strikers staying in the "Huta Lenina"?

Nowak: We have organized a specific strike system. The people who should have been here only for the first shift stay on for the second. The workers from the second shift stay on for the third. This means that every worker remains in the steel mill for 16 hours. Then they go home to take a shower and to sleep a bit. Then they come back again. But there are also many workers who stay in the steel mill round the clock and are equipped with sleeping-bags and food. Actually, the workers' feeling of belonging together is incredibly strong and admirable.

PROFIL: What will the workers do if the police were to enter the steel mill?

Nowak: In this case we have agreed that all workers will leave the mill. Not a single one will return to his job, they will all stay at home. Then the police may do the work in the "Huta Lenina" themselves. Of course, this is a great test for the striking workers, because if they are at home alone and separated from each other they are an easier prey for the state.

PAP Denies Ursus Tractor Works Strike

LD0905133788 Warsaw PAP in English
1310 GMT 9 May 88

["Disinformation by AFP"—PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 9 May—Contrary to what the AFP news agency reported today at 1.00 P.M., there is no strike at the Ursus tractor plant near Warsaw.

It is true that a seventy-strong group of workers who live in a workers' hostel have gathered in a canteen and do not work. However, they have not proclaimed a strike or put forward any postulates. Ursus has a workforce of 15,000.

AFP presents its wishes as reality.

Transport Workers Ignore Strike Call

LD0905160788 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish
1500 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] Yesterday, after mass at St. Brygida Church, leaflets urging workers of the municipal transportation system, of national bus company, and the municipal express railway system to stage a 1-hour so-called Solidarity strike, which was supposed to have taken place today between 1200 and 1300 [1000-1100 GMT], were handed out to the faithful leaving the church and were also scattered near the church. In the morning and pre-noon hours many voivodship transportation enterprise workers were plied with questions as to whether they remembered the need to take part in the strike. However, in the hours when it was supposed to have taken place, transportation in the tricity area operated without any disruption.

Solidarity Urges 'Countrywide Strikes'

AU0905170688 Paris AFP in English
1655 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] Warsaw, May 9 (AFP)—Leaders of Poland's banned trade union Solidarity have called on union militants to prepare for countrywide strikes to resist the Polish authorities' "policy of terror."

In a statement received by Agence France-Presse here Monday, dated May 5, the union's executive committee instructed members of the banned union to organise "all sorts of Solidarity actions, including strikes" as long as the Gdansk shipyard strike continued.

It added that the planned measures would be of "limited duration."

Following a wave of arrests of union activists as strike action in the northern port of Gdansk has intensified, the committee said emergency leadership structures would have to be set up to replace organisers who have been arrested.

The Solidarity committee called for funds to be raised for the families of union militants, strikers and people sacked for union activities.

Management Slams Walesa

LD0905174188 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
1700 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] Late this afternoon, the managing director of the Lenin shipyard in gdansk issued a statement in which he says: Many rounds of talks have led to the production of a compromise text of an agreement. This morning we could have calmly gone home to our families. Unfortunately, the speech by Lech Walesa in the Cafeteria by Gate no. 2 at 1400 today confirmed that the point here is not an agreement. His interests are not in accordance

with the interests of the workers; the fate of the shipyard does not interest him. The shipyard management, in agreement with the voivodship authorities, has taken indispensible steps to resolve in a humanitarian manner the situation that has arisen as a result of the declaration of an illegal strike in the shipyard. In this we took into account the fact that young people have been dragged into the strike, directed by emotions, which make it difficult for them to fully realize for themselves the consequences of such behavior for the shipyard and for themselves.

Ursus Workers To Begin Hunger Strike

LD0905174388 Hamburg DPA in German
1705 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] Warsaw (DPA)—Around 200 striking workers of the Ursus tractor works near Warsaw intend, according to information from opposition circles, to begin a hunger strike on Monday evening. The strike committee formed this morning broke off all negotiations with management, these circles report. Around 200 strikers are situated in a factory hall. They intend to begin the hunger strike at 1900 to protest management's refusal to supply them with food.

Poznan Students Begin Sit-in

LD0905162088 Poznan Domestic Service in Polish
1500 GMT 9 May 88

[Excerpts] [unidentified correspondent] At noon, in the Collegium Maius building at Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan, opposite the district council of the association of Polish Students (ZSP), about 300 people began an occupation strike. I asked (Marian Powiadzki), chairman of the ZSP District Council: what is your stance?

[Begin (Powiadzki) recording] Our stance is unambiguous. we have been representing the interests of the student community—above all, our members— for 5 years, with varying degrees of success. We are striving to achieve an improvement in the social and everyday life situation of the student community. But we think that a strike is an ineffective and unnecessary forum: One can deal with various issues that have to be resolved by means of talks, negotiations, and discussions. [passage omitted] I would like to appeal to my colleagues in the student community to await the results of our talks.

PAP Reports Student Strike Ends

LD0905174788 Warsaw PAP in English
1636 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] Poznan, May 9—A brief strike staged by university students in the western city of Poznan has ended, PAP journalist has learned.

The students have accepted the conditions and explanations offered by the Adam Mickiewicz University rector.

Gdansk Police Arrest Western Newsmen

LD0905180988 Hamburg DPA in German
1637 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] Gdansk (DPA)—In Gdansk today the police arrested a group of about ten Western journalists who had succeeded in getting into the block site. Just as they left it again, the police jumped out from behind some bushes and took the reporters with them. Among them were DPA staff member Piotr Wilczynski, and ARD television [West German first television channel] correspondent Ruediger Hoffmann. The journalists were held for more than 2 and 1/2 hours. All their films and notes were confiscated.

Before this they had taken part in a meeting at which more than 300 strikers were discussing the management's proposals. According to the journalists' impression, the number of strikers has dwindled to about 600 - 700 young people. Advisers who took part in the negotiations during the night with the management believe that the management's proposals are almost an ultimatum. The management has not moved one step toward the strike committee.

Lech Walesa, who does not belong to the strike committee, is encouraging the people. "You can win for a month or 6 months," he said with a side glance at the bugging devices presumed to be in the walls, "but you cannot grind us down." When Western radio stations broadcast the news that a strike had broken out in the Ursus tractor works near Warsaw, there was rejoicing.

PRON Communique Criticizes Strikes

LD0905182588 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
1700 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] The Presidium of the PRON National Council Executive Committee met today under the chairmanship of Jan Dobraczynski. Jan Pucharski, chairman of the PRON District Council in Nowa Huta, and Eugeniusz Szymanski, chairman of the PRON National Council of the Gdansk shipyard, took part in the discussions.

In connection with the present sociopolitical situation in Poland, the Presidium of the PRON National Executive Committee states that the fate of the Polish reform is in the balance. We understand the impatience and dissatisfaction with the slowness and irregularity of the changes for the better, which are caused by a lack of consistency in implementing the reform. The recent unrest and the strikes give us cause for great concern, and we are aware of the fact that among the strikers there are people embittered by the difficulties of life.

Strikes, however, regardless of their motivation, are a threat to the reform process and to reconciliation; they cause losses which are difficult to ameliorate, aggravate the market situation, exacerbate inflation, and weaken the economy. Strikes and unrest hit Poland's international position, undermine Poland's rebuilt prestige and

credibility in Europe and the world. There are no issues which cannot be solved in a law-abiding manner, by legal methods, by way of understanding. Only a dialogue which is carried out with respect for the dignity and identity of its participants, can contribute to overcoming the conflicts and to reconciliation among Poles.

The situation in Poland demands that such solutions be sought which will serve the common good and which will not destroy the foundations of our economy and social life. We have always been in favor of and continue to be in favor of a broadening of dialogue, for the creation of organizational forms for those who, accepting the constitutional principles, would like to act for the common good, the communique of the PRON National Council executive committee says.

PZPR-ZSL-SD Discusses Situation

LD0905184888 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] A PZPR-ZSL-SD Central Cooperation Commission meeting has been held at the seat of the ZSL Supreme Committee, with the participation of the PRON Declaration signatories. The meeting was attended by Wojciech Jaruzelski, Jozef Czyrek, Tadeusz Porebski, Marian Wozniak, and Kazimierz Cypryniak for the PZPR; Roman Malinowski, Tadeusz Szelachowski, Bogdan Krolewski, and Kazimierz Olesiak for the ZSL; and Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak, Marek Wieczorek, Kazimierz Modzelewski and Jerzy Gruchalski for the SD. The session was also attended by Zenon Komender, chairman of the PAX association; Kazimierz Morawski, chairman of the Christian Social Association Main Administration; Wieslaw (Gliszcz), chairman of the Polish Catholic-Social Union, as well as Jan Dobraczynski, chairman of the PRON National Council, and Premier Zbigniew Messner.

The meeting appraised the current sociopolitical situation in the country. It was noted that the comprehensive reforms process is a basic condition for the further socioeconomic development, and that its nature is irreversible. It was emphasized that implementation of the second stage of the reform brings about transitory severe effects for a significant part of the public. The extension and socialization of the reforming processes would make it possible to overcome these difficulties more quickly. All tensions and disputed issues in respect of this should be resolved with respect for the law through dialogue and agreement, and not through unlawful protests, which strike at the process of reforms, as well as weakening Poland's position in the international arena. The belief was expressed that the decisive majority of the public, which has once again demonstrated a sense of responsibility, calm and dignity worthy of appreciation, is the surest guarantor of the consistent realization of the line of reforms, democratization, and socialist renewal. The Central Cooperation commission supported the proposal to introduce special powers and prerogatives for the Council of Ministers, which will form the basis of actions to speed up the processes of reforming our economy.

Warsaw TV: Hope for Solution 'Elusive'

LD0905192788 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] A several hundred strong group of strikers continues to occupy the Gdansk shipyard. The shadow of hope for a positive solution to the strike, which we presented Saturday and Sunday in our news programs, has proved elusive.

The organizers of the illegal strike reject every initiative based on a conciliatory and humane resolution of the situation. They reject everything— the good will of management, which seriously deliberated the wage issue and guaranteed it would maintain the rights of all workers who break off the strike, and the statement by the voivodship prosecutor which offered the strikers immunity from prosecution. They even rejected an agreement worked out with no small amount of effort by lawyer Sila-Nowicki, a member of the Consultative Council, and representatives of the Catholic Church.

This small, and constantly shrinking, part of the work force rejects everything. It wants to strike, to carry on a game that has already overshadowed the country and every Polish family. The hopes for breaking off the strike articulated on Saturday and Sunday were assuredly those of the majority of Polish families and Gdansk shipyard workers. Repeated attempts for a humanitarian solution to the problem, a calm unravelling of the situation that threatens the existence of the shipyard and hits at the professional future of the majority of the work force not taking part in this game, have not been successful.

Glemp Condemns Police Role

LD0905193788 Vatican City International Service in German 1820 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] Krakow—Alluding to the present strikes, the Polish primate, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, declared that the church could not be silent in the face of injustices. During the celebration of mass in Krakow cathedral yesterday, at which more than 12,000 worshippers took part, Glemp stressed that the church must protect the truth and justice. At the same time Glemp condemned the forcible intervention by the police in Nowa Huta.

Ursus Workers Leave Canteen Voluntarily

LD0905204388 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] According to Ryszard Kozicki, the director of the Ursus tractor plant, following talks with members of the tractor plant's Workers Council, 150 people, who had been occupying one of the plant's canteens, voluntarily left the plant at 1900 GMT.

Warsaw Radio Comments on Gdansk Strike

LD0905223488 Warsaw Dometic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] For several days now the case of the Gdansk shipyard has preoccupied the public's mind. It creates a peculiar tension in Poland's social and economic fabric and (?reaches) beyond the country's borders. Surprise, questions about the success of the reforms and about our credibility regarding economic cooperation, as well as doubts concerning the wisdom of committing capital in Poland—which is supposed to bring bilateral benefits—are showing up in world press commentaries. Those who are less objective and less sympathetic do not hide their satisfaction—Poland [words indistinct]. We have already heard [words indistinct] (?once).

Those who remain in the shipyard are not responding to the proposals for a conciliatory end to the dispute. [Word indistinct] attempts at mediation at the initiative of the church, assurances of the introduction of new pay principles are having no effect. Neither is the assurance that everyone will be guaranteed an undisturbed return home and continued employment at the shipyard. Proposals which offered opportunities for the entire workforce and for the enterprise, which is in a constantly deteriorating financial condition, have been rejected.

But those who remain are no longer interested in changing pay principles, even though you would think that [words indistinct]. They are demanding from the management talks and decisions on matters over which the management has no authority and cannot have authority. This is the law, which everyone knows sufficiently well. There are no talks, so there is a pretext for preventing the resumption of (?work). That situation could last a long time, perhaps so long that the shipyard will not have enough strength to get itself going again. You might presume that it is not just the shipyard that is at stake here.

PAP Refutes RFE on Strikes

LD0905212688 Warsaw PAP in English 1951 GMT 9 May 88

["Nowa Huta and 'Absentee Strike'" — PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, May 9—The organizers of illegal strikes in Poland cannot come to terms with the fact that the Lenin Steelworks in Nowa Huta started production and resumed deliveries to its recipients.

Those who do not want to acknowledge their defeat benefit from the services of Radio Free Europe [RFE] which, for the last several days, has been using the term "absentee strike". In this way the opposition strategists of the struggle against the reform indicate that the resumption of production by the metallurgical combine near Krakow is pure fiction. In their opinion the plant is at a standstill since the organizers of the illegal strike failed to come to work.

RFE even quoted "irrefutable evidence" supporting its opinion. That is the announcement made by the combine's director for the Polish radio on May 7th. He spoke at the time about the gradual start-up of individual machines and equipment in the plant's various departments and branches. After a weeklong stoppage the complete start-up of all the departments could not take place in just one or two days.

Strike in Gdansk Shipyard Continues May 10

Management Solution Rejected

LD1005004388 Warsaw PAP in English 0001 GMT 10 May 88

[Text] Gdansk, May 9—We have already expressed the fear whether the good will and patience of the management of the Lenin Shipyard and not theirs alone would not be taken advantage of. It was reported from Gdansk Monday that the proposals concerning the terms of ending the strike had been rejected.

Let us recall the course of the talks during the last few days. On Saturday afternoon the concern of the bishop of Gdansk evoked by the situation was expressed by the entry of representatives of the church into the talks. The management's attitude presented on Sunday opened a possibility for the people occupying the yard of a peaceful and humane solving of the conflict, which threatens the shipyard's existence and which hits out directly at the interests of the whole crew. The talks conducted on Sunday did not bring a solution.

As a result of the establishment of contact between the chairman of the Council of Ministers Committee for Law Abidingness, Public Order and Social Discipline Minister General Czeslaw Kiszczak with member of the consultative council at the president of the Council of State and at the same time the advisor to the group of striking workers, Counsellor Wladyslaw Sila-Nowicki, the talks were resumed. [sentence as received]

After painstaking negotiations the text of an agreement was worked out on May 9th. It was presented to the strikers who rejected it. The draft of the agreement, apart from the previous communiques issued by the yard's director and the voivodship prosecutor, contained another announcement which said that, being guided by good will and the intention of solving the situation which threatens the yard's existence as quickly as possible, the strikers once more received a guarantee that they would continue working in the shipyard on the previous conditions, the non-entry into personal files of the fact of participation in the strike. The statement also turned to the worker's council for the assurance of conditions for the supervision of the adoption decisions. This too gave no results.

The organizers of the illegal strike reject every initiative which creates grounds for a conciliatory and humane settlement of the situation. Ineffective were the reiterated attempts at a peaceful solution of the situation which poses a threat to the shipyard's existence and the professional future of the vast majority of its crew which is not taking part in this game.

Strike Threatens Shipyard's 'Existence'

LD1005071588 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 10 May 88

[Text] Several hundred men continue to occupy the Gdansk shipyard. Numerous attempts at a humanitarian resolution of the problem have failed, thus threatening the very existence of the shipyard and the future of that part of the workforce that does not play by the rules.

No Possibility for Shipyard Pay

LD1005104588 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 10 May 88

[Text] We go over to Gdansk. On the phone we have Wlodzimierz Ziolkowski, the press spokesman of the Lenin shipyard.

[Ziolkowski] The situation in the shipyard has not changed since yesterday. The strikers continue not to accept the text of the draft agreement prepared yesterday morning after negotiations between plenipotentiaries of the director and representatives of those illegally striking. The gates continue to be occupied.

The 10th day of the month is pay-day. This month, the paying of wages will not be carried out in the shipyard—there is no possibility of doing this. The place for paying out is, today and tomorrow, the Olivia [sports] Hall and the ship construction college in Wrzeszcz. The workforce has been informed of this by radio announcements and the local press.

Jaruzelski Attends 43d Victory Day Ceremony

LD0905140688 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] It is Victory Day today, the 43d anniversary of the defeat of Hitler's Germany and of the end of the World War II. A festive changing of the guard ceremony by the Warsaw garrison has been held at Victory Square in Warsaw in front of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski took part in the ceremony. Wreaths were laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in memory of the dead and murdered heroes of the battles for a free and independent Poland. An honorary 24-gun artillery salute was given.

Ceremonies in Warsaw Reported

LD0905173088 Warsaw PAP in English 1622 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] Warsaw, May 9—Numerous ceremonies were held all over the country on the 43rd anniversary of the victorious final of the Second World War on May 9.

Paying tribute to the heroes of struggle for the freedom of homeland in the years of World War II, members of the highest authorities laid a wreath on behalf of the nation at the tomb of the unknown soldier in Victory Square here duirng the ceremony of the change of the guard of honour of the Warsaw garrison.

Wreaths were also laid at the Warsaw cemetery—mausoleum of Soviet soldiers, the Nike monument to the Warsaw heroes and other monuments.

Among those present at the ceremony held in Victory Square was a group of Soviet war veterans and Greek former resistance fighters.

PUWP CC first secretary, president of the Council of State, commander-in-chief of the Polish Armed Forces, Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski arrived at the site of celebrations shortly before noon.

Gen Jan Kuriata, commander of the Warsaw Military District, reported to the commander-in-chief of the armed forces.

Following the order of the national defence minister to mark the 43rd victory anniversary, a salute of 24 guns was fired.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, Zbigniew Messner and other high ranking officials laid a wreath of white and red carnations shaped like the national emblem, the white eagle, at the tomb of the unknown soldier. The wreath was entwinded with the scarf bearing the following inscription: "To the heroes of struggle against the Nazi aggressor—from Polish nation". Next wreaths were laid by heads and members of diplomatic missions.

Jaruzelski greeted ambassadors and heads of diplomatic missions.

Visitors' book was laid out at the tomb of the unknown soldier. Jaruzelski signed a text in the book whch read: "In tribute to all patriots—soldiers and resistance fighters—heroes of struggle against nazism at all fronts of the Second World War.

"Let the memory of their liberation effort unite the whole nation in the work of consoliation and development of the socialist fatherland".

Then entries were made by members of delegations that had laid wreaths and by diplomatic corps members.

Next a military parade was staged.

Sejm Discusses Special Powers Draft Law

LD0605124288 Warsaw PAP in English 1203 GMT 6 May 88

[Text] Warsaw, May 6—The Socio-Economic Council at the Sejm began a session here today. The Council is preparing its opinion on the government draft law on the extraordinary powers for the Council of Ministers. The draft is currently being discussed.

Addressing the participants, the Council's chairman Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski stressed that the organizing of strikes today hits out against the economic reform and the progressing process of the democratization of socio-political structures.

Spokesman Explains Special Powers

LD0605134488 Warsaw International Service in English 1200 GMT 6 May 88

[Text] [Announcer] The government is asking Parliament for special powers, which it claims would permit it to introduce the economic reform at the efficient and rapid rate it desires. However, this proposal is arousing doubts and reservations. Benny Lutkiewicz spoke to Aleksander Perczynski, the deputy government spokesman, about this, the first question he posed being:

[Begin recording] [Lutkiewicz] I put it to you, Mr Perczynski, that this is tantamount to overriding earlier parliamentary decisions. In effect, it seems to be, to very many people, a movement against the democratic procedure of government?

[Perczynski] I could not understand how anybody could see these special powers, this draft project of the special powers, to be against democratic processes in Poland. As you may remember, during the 10th congress of the United Peasant Party [ZSL] on March 21st, our head of state, Chairman of the State Council Wojciech Jaruzelski announced that in case, if the economic process will prove it necessary, the Political Bureau of the PZPR and the Parliament Members' Club of the PZPR will present this kind of draft project of the special powers for the government. Our government approved this project last Saturday, but this project is totally proreform and is not aimed to suspend any general legislations which were approved by our Parliament during the second stage of the economic reform, during the economic reform in general.

[Lutkiewicz] Yes, but it does mean—and I'd like to put it to you this way, putting a finger on it—it does mean, as I understand it, that the government is wanting to encroach on the operations of individual enterprises, by reducing their autonomy. Now, autonomy, independence of the enterprises, is a fundamental part of the economic reform, so what is the government aiming at?

[Perczynski] Yes, but you know the basic factors of the economic reform is not only the autonomy of the enterprise. It's self-financing as well and self-ruling. We are talking about three s's in Poland, as you know: self-management, self-financing, self-ruling or autonomy, to be [word indistinct] self-managing. Now, what we are trying to do is to join all three s's in what...in the economic process in Poland. Up to now there are cases when, let's say, the manager of some factory is still thinking in the terms, in the way of the system of central administration, when everything was given from the center: what to produce, how to produce, how to pay, and so on and so on. And the government, when it was presenting, before the referendum last November, the basic lines of what we call the implementation program of the second stage of the economic reform, announced as well that, in case it would be needed, it is ready to implement the second stage of the economic reform, even by the administrative methods. If we take a case, when we have the manager of some enterprise who does not understand not only the reality of the country, the economic reality of the country, but also the economic reality of his own enterprise, in a normal way, according to the laws which are valid now, it may take, well, months to change him to somebody who is able to act more effectively. Well, to some extent, we would prefer to have a possibility to change this manager of the [word indistinct] enterprise in a sooner way.

[Lutkiewicz] Is that the only thing the government is aiming at: to sack inefficient or, let's say, disobedient managers—or is there something else to it? Is the government looking for powers to overturn decisions in individual factories concerning wage increases and end-product price rises?

[Perczynski] No, the basic element of the whole reform is the autonomy of any factory in creating the wages and the prices, by the way, of their products as well. What we intend to do, and by the way we do not need for it any kind of special powers—we have different instruments to stop, let's say, the price increase over some reasonable level. We have also the instruments, the economic instruments to—well, I would not like to use the word punish, but let's say to stop the unreasonable wage increases as well. Just in some cases we feel that those economic measures are working, let's say, too slowly, if compared with the needs of the situation.

[Lutkiewicz] So, what—apart from sacking managers—is the government looking for?

[Perczynski] Well, I'm sorry, but I'm not in a position to answer right now. The draft project which was approved by the government was sent to the Parliament. There are certain proposals. In general, all those proposals have a very strong proreform character, but I'm afraid that it's technically too early just, you know, to give points of what we are proposing. As soon as the discussion at the Parliament would end, everybody will be informed.

[Lutkiewicz] Is this request for powers and the parliamentary debate... do you think it is going to be colored by the events of the past few days in Poland, where individual factories have been pressing very strongly through various strikes and work stoppages for very sharp increases in wages?

[Perczynski] Look, I would not say that it would add any specific color to this draft project or to the special powers, if they are approved by the Parliament. The government does not intend to intervene into the internal affaris of any particular factory. The system is created in a way that the factory can pay as much as it can; and obviously cannot pay more. The government does not intend to give to any particular factory or organization or institution some additional money. The only way we can get this money is just to print additional banknotes and I believe it's obvious that this would mean the economic suicide of the national economy.

[Lutkiewicz] Isn't Mr Sadowski, the deputy prime minister responsible for the reforms... isn't he feeling, do you think, very much with his back to the wall [word indistinct]?

[Perczynski] I would not agree that this protext to the economic reforms has any kind of dramatic proportions. The government adopted new wages regulations which are, I would say, easing the situation of the factories' management, due to the higher price increases that we expected by the beginning of the year, and I do not believe, I don't think that Mr Sadowski, deputy prime minister of our government, feels his back on the wall.

[Lutkiewicz] So we have the government proposing a set of special powers which will have to last for a period of months, probably, but don't you think that when these powers come around they will have a chain effect and will lead to further protests by those factories to whom they are applicable?

[Perczynski] Well, you know, the question is of the kind that obviously the answer could be: Well, it's possible. However, I would not think that it is possible. In fact, I believe that the very large number of our society, of our public, our workers, do understand the regulations of this stage of the economic reform and they do feel that they can work better. They also can feel, I beleive, the cases when just a weak administration is making their work less effective than it could be. So, I don't believe that there might be a kind of chain reaction, that everybody is against the special powers to the government. I believe that the first execution of the special powers will give everybody the only right impression: that we do not intend to go back to the centralized administration system. We do intend to have the real economy; to have the real economic rules governing in this economy.

[Lutkiewicz] A final world: So you are saying that the government is going to be a strong and definitive government and that there can be no return to the chaos of 1981?

[Perczynski] Well, my final word would be a bit different. I would not say that the government is going to be strong. I do believe that this government is stong enough to hold out any attempts which are antireform. [end recording]

Council Supports Special Powers

LD0705152488 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 7 May 88

[Text] The Socioeconomic Council attached to the Sejm has submitted its opinion on the bill on special powers for the government which states that they should be granted to the prime minister and used to eliminate the negative impact of some fringe pressure groups and hidden opponents of the reform.

Urban 5 May Press Conference Reported

LD0505124788 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1208 GMT 5 May 88

[Text] As announced earlier, we will not put out an account of today's press conference by Jerzy Urban, held at the Interpress Press Center at noon.

The government press spokesman provided information about the situation in the country before noon.

[Urban] I would like to let you know—and some of you, ladies and gentlemen, already know about it—that last night the militia entered the Nowa Huta Steelworks to ensure that law and order are observed and that it is possible for the majority of workforce, wanting to work, to start working. This is because it has been decided that a further continuation of the strike is due to a considerable extent to coercion on the part of a minority, on the part of the illegal strike committee.

It was the aim of the operation to protect the economy against losses. It is the authorities' duty, in equal measure, to ensure that law is observed and that our economy which, after all, is a frail one, is protected against losses piling up. The militia operation lasted under an hour. No one was injured, nor were there any incidents. Apart from two persons, who escaped, the strike committee has been detained.

The Committee has been taken to the Office of Internal Affairs. These persons are being interrogated there. A priest, by the name of Zaleski, has also been detained. He was taken to the Metropolitan Curia and was handed over to the personnel there.

I can, briefly, say with regard to this operation that the Steelworks has been operating normally since morning today.

I wish to state that this does not represent a solution to Polish problems and conflicts by force—it was an essential operation to keep order. The method of solving Polish problems remains unchanged: It is the method of reforms and accord.

As far as Gdansk Shipyard is concerned, a decision was taken at night to suspend its operations, to halt work in the shipyard. It was communicated in various ways to the employees turning up for the first shift and in connection with this decision the first shift did not begin to work and remained at home. Moreover, since this was the management's decision, normal pay was ensured for them, as during the working hours.

At present investigations are going on to see if there are any further economic possibilities for the shipyard to continue functioning and what its final fate is going to be. About 1,000 remain in the shipyard—this is the hard core of the strikers. They are continuing a sit in.

Now, as regards the situation in Poland in general. I have reports that today's morning power consumption amounted to 15,400 MW, which is normal power consumption, which is a full indicator of what is going on in the economy. This means, generally speaking, that Poland is working normally. On the other hand, two bus depots in Szczecin went on strike. One in the city of Szczecin itself, another in Police. The strike was declared with the announcement that this was a protest strike because of the conditions of the agreement between the Federation of the Municipal Transport Employees and the government representatives. I spoke about this agreement answering one of the questions here. This is this kind of protest.

An attempt was made to start a strike in the Komuna Paryska Shipyard. four hundred people agreed to the strike at first and this caused a break in the working of part of the workforce. At present the Komuna Paryska Shipyard is working normally and there is no strike.

In the Northern Port 60 people attempted to initiate a strike; they stopped work, but the strike did not take off and the workforce started work.

An attempt was made to organize a strike at the AWF—the Physical Education Academy, but the strike did not happen.

At Gdansk University the Humanities Department continues its strike. At Gdansk Technical University a rally was held and a sit in was announced for 1200. At Warsaw University the strike which was announced for today is probably going on—there are several hundred people in the courtyard.

These are the facts that I have for today. I would like to stress in connection with what is going on that this is not a resolution of Polish problems by force. The militia, for instance, after the action left Nowa Huta—quite simply the authorities are determined to ensure peace and the possibility of further discussion on the development of the country, as well as further reforms.

I was asked very often by Western journalists why we really do not want to talk to Walesa, to this group of former Solidarnosc activists, setting up these illegal structures by the name of Solidarnosc. After all, they want accord, that is what they say, so why is it that we say we want to talk to some but not to others, why are we disinclined to pursue a dialogue and a policy of accord with all who desire it?

Well, I think that the latest events have clarified these criteria of division. Those who frenziedly organized and still attempt, at all costs, to organize all manner of strikes, demonstrations and troubles of all sorts— well, they themselves have charted their line of action: One which pursues the aim of provoking a political crisis; one which disregards the economy and its requirements and, what follows on from that, the requirements of ssociety—it is by their deeds that they represent the principle "the worse the better."

Hence, this position of ours became more clear through the fact that a group of those who have no wish to support reforms and who in practice fight against them has itself defined its own identity. As for us, we still continue to want dialogue and accord with all those whose aim is to cooperate within whatever pragmatic and legitimate terms of reference to develop the country.

Naturally, all the facts we have been observing are striking and unpropitious, both for the process of accord and for the process of reforms; they are disruptive and they worsen the conditions in which this work is being done.

In due course we shall draw conclusions from all these events. It is, however, our resolute will to continue the reforms and to continue the accord.

I would like to appeal to you to present the situation in Poland in its full complexity. Unfortunately we note the cooperation of some of the Western correspondents, and through them the radio stations which influence public opinion in Poland, in fueling the climate [as heard] and organizing strikes and other events of this sort. This works in the following way, for instance: A group gathers somewhere, sometimes a few people, they sign a call for a strike which is then broadcast, not as a few people calling for a strike but that tomorrow there will be a strike here and there, and such information is disseminated. In this way there is a psychological effects on others, thus creating an incorrect impression that Poland is striking—that everybody is in Solidarity with the strikers. I consider this not as an informational activitity but as an organizational activity, based on dishonest—from the journalistic point of view—methods of exaggeration and alteration of facts.

[Correspondent] Next the government press spokesman, answering journalists' questions concerning attempts by some persons linked with the Catholic Intelligentsia Club to alleviate the conflict said: We appreciate all actions for the sake of ensuring of peace and work.

Party Academy Studies Workers Aspirations

PM301833 Katowice DZIENNIK ZACHODNI in Polish 23-24 Apr 88 pp 3-4

[Report by Lukasz Wyrzykowski on recently published findings of study conducted by PZPR Academy of Social Sciences (ANS) Working Class Research Institute: "What Do Workers Want? A Study of Social Awareness"]

[Text] What do we know about the values held by workers? What are workers' aspirations, views, and attitudes? In many debates and discussions concerning draft projects for the socioeconomic reforms one can often hear an argument which claims that workers' aims and aspirations have become a barrier to reformatory economic operations. Does the working class see socialism in terms of egalitarianism, that is, their own, specific interpretation of equality—a term which, to be honest, has been bandied about for many years without any reflection in reality—or is it interested in activating all the economic and social mechanisms that would lead to considerable differences in people's living standard and their mode of life?

For many years now the Working Class Research Institute of the Warsaw-based Academy of Social Sciences has been studying working people's level of awareness and their aspirations. An extensive publication comprising volume 7 of the findings of this study has been issued recently. It allows us to follow the transformations that have been taking place in working people's sociopolitical orientation over several past decades—an orientation determined by internal transformations, by the successive stages of development or stagnation.

In the 1960's, when proper scientific research into the state of workers' social awareness began (some earlier research had been carried out too, but referring to assessments made in the beginning of the 1950's could prove a counterproductive exercise which would add nothing new to the investigation except for the vocabulary and the mentality of that period), the officially promoted hierarchy of values connected a successful working career with the attained level of education and the degree of individual initiative.

The recommended model for a working man was an individual who came to his enterprise straight after leaving school, who showed initiative, and who quickly became involved in modernization of his enterprise but at the same time recognized the authority of the enterprise management. Opinion poll results from that period show that in the hierarchy of values work came first, followed by a good income, then the opportunities for taking advantage of various cultural amenities, and finally, the chance of attaining a managerial position.

In 1962 young workers believed that interesting work is the most important thing in life, after which came domestic happiness. A prominent place on the list of desirable goals was given to further training on educational courses and at schools run by enterprises. Among leisure activities, reading books came first, then going to the movies and the theater and pursuing hobbies and interests in various clubs and circles. Seventy percent of those questioned declared that they were content to be workers.

The new policy of dynamic development of the country, born in the early 1970's, stimulated people's aspirations to attain better living standards. Results of opinion polls conducted in the mid-1970's show that, side by side with the enjoyment stemming from being good at their job, workers valued stability of existence, a settled family life, and satisfying social contacts and leisure activities. The role of education as a determinant of one's position in life began to decrease while at the same time the importance of having access to power, influential contacts, or opportunities for practices which remain barely on the right side of the law began to increase. A significant proportion of workers defined a good job as one that pays better than others.

Already in 1978 work fell from top position in the hierarchy of workers' values to fourth, and in the following year to fifth place, having been overtaken by personal welfare, family prosperity, money, and financial independence.

In the same years one can observe a very pronounced differentiation within the body of the working class, which can no longer be described as uniform. While the more highly skilled workers still consider it important to continue and broaden the scope of their education and to attain social advancement, and while at the same time egalitarianistic slogans do not meet with the approval of that particular group, low-skilled workers begin to demonstrate definite resistance to social differentiation. For them, their pay, their families and their children are of paramount importance. The lack of equal opportunities in life and the obvious disparity whereby some are clearly in privileged positions at the expense of others arouses their increasing frustration.

However, all the researchers agree on one particular question: It was precisely in the 1970's that the working class ethos was formed, with its qualities of diligence, reliability, and the determination to improve performance. On the other hand, it was especially in the second half of the 1970's, in the opinion of managerial personnel, that workers concentrated on voicing their claims

without setting themselves any standards. That interpretation of a worker as one relentlessly greedy for material goods brought about the stereotyped image of a mercenary drudge.

In the later years of the decade sociologists noted the phenomenon of workers withdrawing into the sphere of family life and promptly transferring their own aspirations to their children. Family values provided compensation for their lack of success in other spheres or the feeling of powerlessness they experienced in their other positions in society.

A phenomenon symptomatic of workers' moods and attitudes came with the question: "Would you like your children to be workers, too?" Ninety-two percent of workers did not want a future of a working class life for their cherished offspring. It constituted a very significant element in their responses, and one which demonstrated the potential of their discontent. I recall a conversation I had at that time with Prof Wiederszpil of the [PZPR] Higher School of Social Sciences (now Academy of Social Sciences), who ended his discourse on the working class with an assertion which sounded somewhat surprising in those days of triumphant propaganda: that the working class in People's Poland still had the most to gain. We held that talk shortly after the Eighth PZPR Congress of April 1980, that is, on the eve of our gravest political and economic crisis.

Prof Adam Sarapata writes: "The striking work forces were motivated by the following values: social justice, equality of opportunity to attain life's goals, respect for human dignity, real control over the exercise of power, and truth. The fundamental prerequisites whereby these values could be put into practice had to be the application of the egalitarian principle of leveling and increasing people's wages and the creation of independent trade unions. These demands did not originate from reasons of political struggle: They stemmed from universal moral reasons. However, before very long the same workers for whom Solidarity constituted a guarantor of the agreement [reached with the government] and who provided its main supporting force (67 percent) increasingly often found themselves confronted by a competence barrier. They began to lose their understanding of the processes taking place around them, processes which assumed the form of sharp political struggle. Seventy percent declared that they had no power to influence the course of events, and 60 percent were unable to qualify their views" (1981 research findings).

The events of the past 25 years superimpose themselves onto our own times and determine and define working people's aspirations, desires, views, and attitudes. What is it like, the working class in the late 1980's? Studies were conducted in more than a dozen enterprises, including, among others, the Szczecin shipyard, the Warszawa steel plant, two enterprises in Silesia, the Cegielski plant in Poznan, the Kozuchow coupling factory, and the FSC [truck plant] in Lublin.

The majority were in favor of a state which should provide for differentiated wages and create mechanisms promoting more efficient performance. People with better occupational skills and higher level of education express the least support for the idea of a protective state because they need it less. They want to see a prompt introduction of all economic mechanisms based on the principles of competition, new openings for making money, and both vertical and horizontal advancement. They are not afraid of economic risks and they demand full autonomy for their enterprises.

Workers with primary and vocational education articulate more clearly the protective functions of the state, invoking egalitarian slogans. They are very clearly outraged by some incomes that are regarded as unwarranted (earned in private enterprises, boutiques, and Polonian companies). Many of their statements contain the view that it is not the quality of work but access to contacts and extra clout that determine one's income and position.

In their hierarchy of values, as many as 68 percent of workers place satisfactory family life at the top. The second place went to interesting and enjoyable work (57 percent). This was predominantly important for younger workers. In the opinion of 46 percent of workers—mainly those with primary education—a quiet life with no surprises came third.

The sociologists who published these findings believe that the emphasis placed on these values demonstrates workers' fear, a sense of frustration, and an unwillingness to set themselves more ambitious tasks in the light of their conviction that the chances of realizing these tasks are small. The preferred values are concerned with survival rather than development and self-protection rather than expansion. Values concerned with development come very low in this hierarchy.

Knowledge and education, which are seen as values not worthy of effort because of their small returns, get a very low place. Whereas research carried out in the 1970's showed that 60 percent workers saw the fulfillment of their aspirations in their children getting into higher education, in the 1980's aspirations of this kind satisfy a mere 23 percent of workers. In workers' opinion, other values determine success in life—which, again, might be symptomatic, as 19 percent of respondents believe that their children would be better off abroad. In the 1960's and 1970's the emigration angle did not figure in workers' views. For many workers, especially in those enterprises which permit it, opportunities for financial advancement are linked with foreign contracts.

In the light of the research that has been carried out it is difficult to regard the working class today as representing a constant and homogeneous group with a shared level of awareness related to the ultimate model of the state's political system. On the one hand, workers favor an expansion of civil liberties and public participation in

the exercise and control of power, and, on the other, research shows quite unequivocally that they have little interest in taking an active part in political life. The majority, that is, more than 70 percent, declare that they do not want to exercise any power, but only wish to be ruled wisely.

However, in the light of the arguments and demands proffered by the workers it might be concluded that they favor far-reaching institutional reforms.

The findings of the research carried out by scientists associated with the ANS are a far cry from the expressed wishes and precepts persisting in certain editorials and official speeches. They are a record of sentiments which concern the here and now: uneasy sentiments of anxiety and expectation. They constitute a valuable source of (true) information for those in power, although the sociologists maintain that they had never withheld that true information from anyone in power. All the same, these findings contain something which may give rise to certain hopes. The political trends in favor of reform and self-government manifested by the workers present an opportunity for democratization of the political and economic system and for workers' active participation in these processes.

Kiszczak Views Nationwide 'Cleanup Operation'

AU210501 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Apr 88 pp 1, 3

[Interview with Czeslaw Kiszczak, Politburo member, minister of internal affairs, and chairman of the Council of Ministers Committee for Observing Law, Public Order, and Social Discipline, by PAP: "Small Cost, Enormous Profit"—date, place not given]

[Text] During his 21 March speech at the 10th ZSL Congress, Wojciech Jaruzelski announced that a countrywide order-control operation would be carried out in the spring. General Czeslaw Kiszczak was entrusted with coordinating this operation.

[PAP] What is the main idea of this operation?

[Kiszczak] First of all, this is not a flash-in-the-pan operation designed to repair some temporary damage. It is part and parcel of improvements in the performance of our social and state organism.

The operation has been inspired by the slogan "Face Man and His Worries and Cares," and this slogan stems from the nature of the people's state and the 10th congress resolutions.

The point is that under the difficult conditions in which we still live we should clean up and eliminate whatever continues to hinder people's lives. Our conditions are difficult not only because we lack material resources, but also because what we have are often badly used and even wasted.

Our conditions are also difficult because people often assume wrong attitudes toward their neighbors, and because our daily living lacks the necessary mutual respect and friendliness. This is precisely why, during our cleanup operations, we want to uncover and counter various ills in people-to-people relations.

[PAP] Does this mean that your operation will be social and utilitarian in nature?

[Kiszczak] I think that it is compatible with the working people's needs and with the state authorities' position, because there are many irregularities which mainly affect our people, but which must be resolutely combatted by state bodies.

One goal of control is to uncover the sources of these irregularities, to draw the necessary conclusions, and to take the necessary action.

Our work is not isolated. It should supplement efforts toward socialist renewal and the realization of the second stage of the economic reform. One of the things we want to accomplish during control checks is to uncover and eliminate certain features and facts.

[PAP] What will be the object of your main attention?

[Kiszczak] As I have said, the crux of the matter is to eliminate and curb those negative features of our life that complicate it and create various hardships and difficulties for honest people.

In line with W. Jaruzelski's recommendations, we will intensify our struggle above all against various social ills such as alcoholism, drug addiction, and social parasitism.

We will intensify activities to promote discipline, calm and order in the state, a feeling of personal security of our citizens.

We will seek to improve the manner in which citizens are dealt with in public institutions, shops, post offices, railroad depots, public transportation facilities, and so on.

We will tighten our struggle against hard currency speculations, sham tourism, and profiteering, especially with staple goods. We will pay special attention to cases such as inadequate measures to safeguard public property against destruction, theft, and waste as well as to the issues of general order, cleanliness, and sanitary arrangements. We will evaluate the appearance of townships and villages, including houses, service facilities, farms, construction enterprises, transportation bases, rolling stock, railroad depots, and bus stops.

We will put under control sports and recreation facilities, especially those in which summer vacations and camps are organized.

[PAP] How far will state offices be put under control?

[Kiszczak] One aim of control checks is to find out the extent to which Premier Zbigniew Messner's program is implemented for struggle against red tape that citizens daily encounter in state institutions and against the multitude of various unnecessary certificates and affidavits. In this connection we want to find out the extent to which the "Code of State Officials' Duties" and the list of "Citizens' Rights and the Officials' Duties" continue to be realized. We want to find out not only whether these most important documents are available in every office as they should, but also whether they continue to be observed. We would like our citizens to air their views on this. Perhaps it would be possible for the people's councils and tenants' self-management groups to organize meetings at which citizens could air their views. This would benefit both sides. The authorities would have useful consultations and citizens could criticize as well as see their own faults, which they are generally so reluctant to discuss.

At this point I wish to note that we will probably also find greatly excessive manpower in administrative and economic echelons, especially in service echelons, is responsible for additional burdens placed on citizens in the form of price hikes and other painful economic measures. It seems that this control activity may be of assistance to the Party-Government Commission for Reviewing and Modernizing Organizational Structures of the Economy and the State, which continues its countrywide research into this problem.

[PAP] Will there be any efforts to protect the natural environment?

[Kiszczak] Yes. We want to streamline and improve the struggle for the protection of the natural environment, because the accumulation of irregularities and neglects in this regard is enormous.

We realize that the protection of the natural environment requires large funds, but we also know that very much can be done without funds—by ensuring that people respect regulations, promote cleanliness and order, and consistently fulfill the necessary requirements. Each year during the spring cleanup we spend many millions of zlotys to rehabilitate the verdure in towns and settlements, but the immediate followup of this is large-scale devastation of flower beds, bushes, lawns, and children's game facilities. Suburban forests look like garbage dumps.

We have great hopes that young people will helping us to protect our natural environment, because they are by nature far more sensitive to wrongdoing and negative features. We count on help from all youth organizations, especially the Polish Scout Union, which has great experience and traditions in this regard. We also hope that the League for the Preservation of Wildlife, ecological societies, and other associations, including the "I Prefer To Live" Youth Association, will help us.

[PAP] What other issues will you address during the cleanup and control checks?

[Kiszczak] Countering destruction of public facilities and the lack of care for them is extremely important. I have in mind devastated telephone kiosks, demolished bus stop shelters, cut up seats in buses, streetcars, and railroad cars, and broken up benches and childrens'game facilities in parks and playing fields. All this creates large material losses and social damage and shows how Poland's good name continues to be damaged by the low culture of some of our citizens. Regardless of whatever action the state may take, vandalism must be combatted with greater resolution by all patriotic people.

Fires continue to cause not only large material losses, but also great human misfortunes. Most fires are results of failure to take the simplest care and of glaring negligence. It is unfortunate that in many cases of fires no one seems to be responsible in the end, which means that prevention is our main task. We will attend to this task. Regular fire-fighting services as well as volunteer services, which are famous for their dedication, should play a special role in this.

[PAP] Which institutions, enterprises, and units will come under your control checks?

[Kiszczak] In principle all those which are places of public life—places of work, personal civic business, recreation, medical service, and so on. Our activities seek to check on those institutions and agencies in particular that should be servants vis-a-vis our citizens and that only exist because they serve the people. We want to ensure that officials observe the principle that the office is for the citizen and not the other way round. Those who are employed in public institutions and units should clearly realize that their basic duty is to work in such a way as to make people's lives easier and to serve their fellow citizens. That is why we will continue to combat all features of arrogance, indifference, bossism, and so on, wherever they occur.

We also want to check on the conditions of young people in student and workers hostels, homes, and other such facilities. We are also interested in the performance of childrens' homes. Concerned for elderly people who have had hard lives, we will examine the conditions under which they live in old people's homes and other such facilities.

[PAP] Who exactly is going to be checked?

[Kiszczak] Everyone responsible for specific areas of activity, of course. However, during this operation we not only want to make those with direct responsibility

more accountable for their work, but also their supervisors. For the purpose is to assess everyone in the personnel "pyramid." These people are obliged to act, and will bear collective responsibility for failing to control work organization, protect public property, supervise the proper use of this property, create order and cleanliness, and prevent wrongdoing.

There are many examples of these shortcomings in supervision. Many of them are reported in detail in the press, radio, and television. However, usually the problem is merely summarized, and the names of those responsible and the sanctions imposed on them seldom mentioned.

It would be unfair not to point out that not only individuals, but entire milieus break the rules of social coexistence, cause serious economic harm, violate work discipline, and cause shortages and other problems, and who, oblivious to their own lack of responsibility, merely blame the authorities. During the operation we will pay attention to this type of distortion as well.

We think that many aspects of the controls are in harmony with the forthcoming Central Committee plenum on the subject of cadres, and that this plenum will be of help in an objective assessment of people and systems.

[PAP] Will your work not coincide with the regular checks carried out by the administration, specialist control bodies, and so on?

[Kiszczak] Our work is not meant to substitute that of any bodies or institutions whatsoever or make them redundant. Our purpose is to coordinate and support the work of these bodies. That is our committee's main principle. But together with these bodies, we want to concentrate our energies in order to reveal shortcomings in the functioning of individual sectors of public life, establish the causes, and remove them.

[PAP] Will the controls not be a mere formality? What will your attitude be to those who have transgressed?

[Kiszczak] Consistent principle-mindedness must be in force during the controls. All existing powers will be employed in order to draw conclusions and apply official sanctions on those guilty of neglect, which will include suspension from duty and dismissal.

The 1-month period that has elapsed since the controls were announced is meant to enable everyone involved to remove shortcomings and improve whatever is bad and constitutes an obstacle.

During our routine work, we have already noticed that much is being done and there is much change for the better. But there are also many signs that serious neglect and major shortcomings still exist.

I wish to say that the neglect we discover during our controls will be subjected to harsher assessment. After all, the neglect will have been caused not only by certain individuals having failed to discharge their duties, but also by the fact that they consciously and clearly ignored them. Our task is not just to assess and punish each case on an individual basis, but to examine them all together against the background of the entire system of functioning and entire system of collective responsibility I mentioned when describing the personnel "pyramid."

[PAP] That is very encouraging. That is how one ought to act always. But surely the controls will not just reveal negative facts, but also positive ones?

[Kiszczak] Of course. These controls not just as an opportunity to remove "dark spots." We hope there are as few of these as possible. We will also reveal and publicize positive examples, and this we will do with pleasure. After all, there are people, teams, plants, and institutions in Poland who work and discharge their duties very well. There are districts, cities, and villages of which we can unequivocally speak in positive terms. During the controls we want to establish how they work well and how they achieve such good results. We will publicize these results and award the people responsible, which will include recommendations for promotion.

In addition, we will not only single out those who achieve the best results, but also support their applications for resources and social benefits. However, bad managers who blame their shortcomings on so-called objective factors need not expect any help or benefits.

[PAP] The controls are very extensive. Who is going to carry them out?

[Kiszczak] The controls will only be plausible when we implement them on a broad scale, in other words by checking bodies and institutions or, to be more exact, employees in these institutions who are directly responsible for individual sectors of public life, in other words the administration; managements of factories and institutions; the managements of housing blocks; heads of educational establishments, service establishments, health premises, sports facilities, transportation terminals, and so on. Here we do not mean administration in the strict sense of the word, but entire worker collectives, including heads of department, foremen, janitors of housing blocks, sales assistants, office clerks, train conductors, bus drivers, and so on.

The role of organization and coordination will be played by the general administration, in other words voivodas, mayors of cities, and chief executives of rural districts, with the help of their offices.

Very important tasks are assigned to such control bodies as the State Trade Inspectorate, State Health Inspectorate, bodies of fiscal control, bodies of internal control, and especially the Worker-Peasant Inspectorate.

The Citizens Militia and Security Service will also take part in this work according to their scope.

The civil defense network also has to participate because national assets have to be guarded not only in time of war, but also in time of peace.

Our plan is to conduct the operation in close cooperation with the chief executives of voivodships, cities, and rural districts; people's councils; and self-governments of the local population. We wish to avail ourselves of their positive experience in the sphere of controls.

As local government bodies, the people's councils will be kept informed about the results of the operation, and we will ask for their support.

We are very much counting on creative inspiration and participation by members of the PZPR and of our allies, the ZSL and SD.

We are also counting on it that the operation will encounter support from social organizations such as PRON, youth associations, the League of Polish Women, rural housewives' circles, and cooperatives. We would also like the support of the Consumers' Federation, Social Anti-Alcohol Committee, Chief Technical Organization, Society of Work Organization and Management, and so on.

For example, it would be highly desirable if the trade unions and agricultural circles, who rightly criticize shortcomings in the retail trade, unjustified price increases, the poor quality of products, arrogance in offices, and similar shortcomings, were to draw attention to these disturbing and harmful features and help remove them.

Similarly, agricultural unions and rural housewives' circles could examine the situation with rural retail outlets and report on honesty, order, and discipline in procurement points. When people are in their own milieu, they know best where the roots of wrongdoing lie and how to remove them.

We hope our work will encounter genuine interest on the part of the Roman Catholic Church and other denominations. We count on constructive cooperation and support in the elimination of social wrongdoing.

[PAP] I take it that the operation cannot be supervised by the whole committee. How is it going to be supervised?

[Kiszczak] At central level, there is a coordinating team attached to the Council of Ministers Committee for the Observance of the Law, Order, and Social Discipline, consisting of members of the administration, control bodies, peace-keeping forces, political organizations, and social organizations.

This team is planning and performing coordination and control functions. The control teams organized by it will tour individual voivodships, carry out checks, and recommend suitable remedies.

Similar teams are already active in every voivodship.

[PAP] Who are you particularly counting on as allies in this campaign?

[Kiszczak] While saying that there is a place for everyone in this large-scale campaign, it ought to be stressed that young people should play a special role. Young people, who are sensitive to wrongdoing and critical of irregularities, ought to be in the forefront of the struggle to remove social ills and degenerate behavior. It ought to provide them with an outlet for their energy, an opportunity to release their initiative.

'Ve are familiar with positive examples of this kind of involvement. To mention one case, young people's worker-peasant inspection teams recently appeared in Wolow, and they uncovered shocking instances of neglect there. However, there are far too few initiatives of this kind. There ought to be more of them so that teams of this kind can, among other things, seek out and find empty premises that can be used to provide young people with apartments or turn premises that have been vacated by administrative bodies into youth clubs or houses of culture for young people.

Young people should do significantly more and be more active in working for themselves to improve conditions for their future. We, the older generation, will try to provide them with effective help.

Talking about allies, I would like to clearly stress that we are counting on cooperation with the mass media, with people working for the press, radio, and television. Their social sensitivity and achievements in exposing all kinds of cases of wrongdoing and various irregularities is a sort of guarantee that they will actively support this important undertaking for our country, just as they have done during many earlier campaigns. We are convinced that the actions of the mass media will make an important contribution to both combating wrongdoing and to the popularization of examples of good management and the necessary concern for the interests of the citizen and for law and order.

[PAP] Is it envisaged that citizens can be involved in these activities on an individual basis?

[Kiszczak] As I said earlier, we are guided by the idea that we ought to clean up our country with the broadest possible front. This means that all citizens who care about the good of the country ought to take part in this process. That is why we are counting on the active involvement of everyone who wants to live, work, learn, and rest under better conditions. We are counting on

cooperation in various forms, including, inter alia, telephone calls and letters from citizens concerning irregularities that have not been eliminated or are reappearing.

[PAP] What concrete results and benefits can we expect the campaign to produce?

[Kiszczak] It is hard to say because we are only at the beginning of the road, but we expect there to be a definite improvement in all the matters that will be dealt with. We think that as a result of the operation citizens will feel safer, will be less likely to encounter rude and insensitive treatment, and that there will be less slovenliness and disorder in the country.

Of course, the operation is not some wonderful instrument for solving or settling every problem once and for all. It should, however, be an important comprehensive and penetrating review of the actual state of affairs. It should prompt resolute action and make it possible to draw the necessary conclusions. However, it should, above all, inculcate and strengthen the feeling and belief that it is possible to effectively tackle matters that make everyday life difficult.

[PAP] What will it cost to conduct this operation?

[Kiszczak] One of the main assumptions is that there will be no outlay. There should be no special expenditure, that is, no more should be spent than is normally spent on maintaining order, cleanliness, eliminating the damage caused by winter weather, and so on. That is why we are placing so much stress on responsibilities being discharged by organs and institutions in carrying out their normal activity, activity for which the people employed in these organizations are officially responsible. This kind of approach means that there is no need for additional expenses, and with the active involvement of various collectives in social work, even the usual planned costs may, to some extent, be lower.

[PAP] How does the operation fit in with work of the committee that you head?

[Kiszczak] The coordination of the "Spring 88" operation is not a separate form of activity conducted by the Council of Ministers Committee for Law Observance, Public Order, and Social Discipline. During its several years of activity, our committee, along with other state organs, has realized many different kinds of undertakings and initiatives that are useful for society.

For example, the committee coordinated and continues to coordinate operations such as "Safe Tracks," "Protect the Domestic Market,"—called "Sector" in the past—and "Operation Save."

[PAP] Are there plans to end the campaign, and is there a projected date for its completion?

[Kiszczak] Normal work aimed at eliminating existing irregularities will continue until 20 April. The main control stage will begin on that date.

The operation should undoubtedly lead to a tangible improvement in many of the planned areas. However, this is only the first stage. Depending on how the situation develops, on results and needs and the decisions made by authorities in charge, it may be revived completely or partially with respect to particular problems. In this sense, it is not possible today to set a final date for the end of the operation.

DPRK Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam Visits

LD0505210088 Warsaw PAP in English
2014 GMT 5 May 88

[Text] Warsaw, May 5—Kim Yong-nam, Political Bureau member of the CC of the Korean Workers' Party, vice-premier and foreign minister of the DPRK, arrived for an official visit to Poland on Thursday.

The visit is taking place on the 40th anniversary of establishing diplomatic relations between this country and the CPRK and will be an occasion to sum up friendship and cooperation between both countries.

The Polish foreign minister visited Pyongyang at the end of last year.

Kim Yong-nam was greeted at the airport tonight by PUWP CC Political Bureau member and Polnad's Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski.

The visit's itinerary includes meetings and talks with Polish politicians.

Meets Officials, Holds Talks

LD0605174588 Warsaw PAP in English
1349 GMT 6 May 88

[Text] Warsaw, May 6—Today, a programme of the official visit to Poland by DPRK Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam featured meetings and talks with Polish politicians.

In the morning, the DPRK guest met Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski and next plenary talks, chaired by the heads of diplomacy of both countries, were held. The talks were devoted chiefly to bilateral relations sized up as very good by both sides. They stressed the importance of the 40th anniversary of establishing diplomatic relations for the development of cooperation and friendship between the two countries and, against this background, their state and prospects.

Kim Yong-nam presented also very extensively the situation on the Korean peninsula and DPRK proposals to ease tension in that region.

The second round of plenary talks will be devoted chiefly to international questions.

Received by Messner

LD0605210488 Warsaw PAP in English
2041 GMT 6 May 88

[Text] Warsaw, May 6—PUWP CC Political Bureau member, Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner received here today CC Political Bureau member of Korean Workers' Party, vice-premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Democratic People's Repuibblic of Korea Kim Yong-nam.

The talks were devoted to bilateral relations, including cooperation in economy, science, technology, and tourism.

The state of economic and scientific-technological cooperation and commercial exchange between Poland and DPRK was the subject of other talks held by Kim Yong-nam with Minister of Foreign Economic Relations Wladyslaw Gwiazda. the two emphasized the significance of bilateral cooperation and its positive development in recent years and showed the will to perfect it and raise on a higher level.

In the evening Marian Orzechowski gave out a dinner to honour Kim Yong-name, in the course of which both ministers delivered speeches.

Honored by Orzechowski Dinner

LD0605214188 Warsaw PAP in English
2051 GMT 6 May 88

["Abridged" report on toast given by Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski at a 6 May dinner given in honor of DPRK Foreign Minister Kim Yong-name; place not specified]

[Text] Warsaw, May 6—We state with full satisfaction that the ties between the Polish People's Republic and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have passed all historical tests and continue to broaden and strengthen systematically.

The welfare of our nations and the future of socialism are inseparately linked with the ensuring of peace and international security. With hope we welcome the signs of favourable changes in the still complicated situation in the world. We notice with satisfaction the consolidation of the "new thinking" and the conviction that a nuclear war is inadmissible while peace settlements of conflicts are necessary.

This is mainly reflected by the Washington INF Treaty and real prospects for the USSR and the U.S. signing a treaty on a 50-percent reduction of strategic weapons. We welcomed with satisfaction the signing of agreements concerning Afghanistan. Starting the process of liquidating one of serious hotbeds of tension, so much affecting the international situation, these settlements should at the same time favourably influence a peaceful resolution of other regional conflicts.

Dialogue and detente, the lowering of the level of confrontations, concrete disarmament steps are indispensable for the civilizational development of states and nations. Being motivated by this conviction, Poland forwarded a comprehensive proposal on decreasing armaments and increasing confidence in Central Europe. We will soon present an extended version of the Jaruzelski Plan, enriched with the outcome of the hitherto consultations with all the partners concerned.

In Poland, we welcome with great attention and friendliness the DPRK's initiatives aimed at creating a nuclear-free zone of peace in the Korean peninsula, a gradual withdrawal of foreign military units by the North and the South and a peaceful reunification of Korea. We lend them our full support.

We think that Comrade Kim Il-song's idea to call a meeting of representatives of political parties, social organizations and authorities of the North and the South would serve well the removing of obstacles on the road to the reunification of the country.

Despite considerable difficulties, Poland continues to firmly follow the road of socialist renewal and reforms, in line with the programme mapped out at the 9th congress and extended by the 10th congress (of the Polish United Workers' Party).

Today, in view of the necessity to meet the challenges carried by the end of this century, of great importance is the tightening of cooperation among socialist states, particularly in the economy, science and technology.

The talks that we held today, just like our recent meeting in Pyongyang, show the bilateral rapprochement, consolidation of friendship and development of cooperation between Poland and the DPRK for the good of our nations, in the interest of the great cause of peace and socialism.

Responds to Orzechowski Toast

LD0705015488 Warsaw PAP in English
2228 GMT 6 May 88

["Summary" of speech by DPRK Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam at a dinner hosted in his honor by Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski on 6 May; place not specified]

[Text] Warsaw, May 6—Head of DPRK's diplomacy opened his speech by saying that expanding and consolidating as well as deepening and developing relations of

friendship, coherence and cooperation between Poland and the DPRK would serve further hardening of the force of socialism as a whole, and the issue of world peace.

Referring to international situation, Kim Yong-nam said that while addressing the public, imperialists speak loudly about detente and peace, but backstage they resort to the policy of aggression, intervention and war in a yet more persistent way.

At the moment, the most important problem which emerges on international political arena is defence of peace and elimination of the sources of nuclear war.

If the United States is genuinely interested in counteracting nuclear war, if the Americans want peace, Kim Yong-nam said, then they should first of all withdraw their troops from South Korea along with entire arsenal of mass anihilation weaponry, including also nuclear weapons, as well as discontinue their plotting the aim of which is to make the division of Korea permanent.

Discussing the efforts contributed by the PUWP and the Polish Government for the sake of defence of peace and security in Europe, Kim Yong-nam expressed his support for Polish initiatives, including the proposal to reduce armaments and to increase confidence in central Europe (known as the Jaruzelski Plan).

Received by Jaruzelski

LD0705195100 Warsaw PAP in English
1815 GMT 7 May 88

[Text] Warsaw, May 7—PUWP CC First Secretary, President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski received here today member of the Political Bureau of the Korean Workers' Party CC, Vice Premier of the Administration Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Kim Yong-Nam.

During the meeting, the sides expressed satisfaction over the favourable development of friendly cooperation between the two states and nations, which took a new lease of life during the past several years.

The Korean guest briefed Wojciech Jaruzelski on the current situation in the Korean Peninsula and on DPRK's proposals concerning the easing of tension and preservation of peace in that region.

The president of the Council of State Confirmed Poland's invariable support and solidarity with the policy of peaceful unification of Korea. He expressed satisfaction over the fact of DPRK's support of Poland's peace initiatives.

During the talks, the sides stressed the special importance of the Soviet-U.S. Treaty on the Elimination of Medium and Shorter Range Missiles as well as of talks on the 50 per cent reduction of strategic weapons. It was stated that this is a sign of changes and new tendencies taking place in the contemporary world, aimed at the foundation of permanent and peaceful cooperation among states and nations.

The talks were attended by Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski.

Ends Visit 7 May

LD0705200388 Warsaw PAP in English
1820 GMT 7 May 88

[Text] Warsaw, May 7—Kim Yong-nam, a member of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party KWP, Vice Premier and minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, ended an official visit to Poland today.

In the morning the Korean guest met with Jozef Czyrek, a PUWP CC political bureau member and CC Secretary. The two briefed each other on the implementation of the resolutions of the 6th KWP Congress and the 10th PUWP Congress, with special consideration given to activities undertaken within the implementation of the 2nd stage of economic reform and the further democratization of socio-political life in Poland. The discussion also concerned cooperation between the two parties and the current international situation.

The 2nd round of plenary talks presided over by the chiefs of diplomacy of Poland and the DPRK, Marian Orzechowski and Kim Yong-nam respectively, ended at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Discussing issues of scientific-technical and economic cooperation, both ministers pointed to the possibilities of its development which have not been thus far used. They also spoke about international affairs, especially about the situation on the Korean peninsula. Kim Yong-nam presented his country's policy aimed at reuniting Korea. Marian Orzechowski confirmed Poland's stance towards the initiatives of the DPRK aimed at peace and Korea's unification.

In the afternoon, the Korean guest, bidden farewell by Marian Orzechowski, left Poland.

In reply to a question put by PAP journalist about the course and results of the visit of the head of diplomacy of the DPRK, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesman, Stefan Staniszewski stated: Kim Yong-nam, a member of the KWP Central Committee, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs of the DPRK paid an official visit of friendship to Poland on May 5-7, 1988 at the invitation of PUWP CC Political Bureau member, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Poland Marian Orzechowski.

The Korean guest was received by: PUWP CC First Secretary, President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski, Premier Zbigniew Messner and PUWP CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek. A meeting was also held with Minister for Foreign Economic Relations Wladyslaw Gwiazda.

In the course of the talks at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, both ministers briefed each other on the internal situation and experience in the socialist construction of both countries. They talked in detail about the state and prospects of Polish- Korean relations. They underscored the special importance of the anniversaries falling this year: the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Poland and the DPRK and the 35TH anniversary of Poland's participation in the supervising commission of neutral states.

The ministers expressed satisfaction at the development of relations which occurred after the visit of Kim Il-song to Poland in 1984 and Wojciech Jaruzelski's to the DPRK in 1986. They stressed the active cooperation between the PUWP and the KWP, the other parties and social organizations.

At the same time the ministers pointed to the existing possibilities of upgrading economic cooperation and trade between both countries.

Minister Orzechowski acquainted the Korean guest with the key directions of Polish foreign policy and Polish peace initiatives and assessed the situation in Europe. he confirmed the unchangeability of Poland's stance of supporting the initiatives of the DPRK for peace and the unification of korea. He negatively referred to all attempts at consolidating the division of that country and the tactics of the so-called cross recognition of "two Koreas."

Minister Kim Yong-nam presented the situation on the Korean peninsula and discussed the proposals of the DPRK aimed at easing tensions and the peaceful unification of the country. He expressed support for the initiatives of socialist states aimed at reducing armaments and creating a system of common security, including the Polish proposal of decreasing armaments and increasing confidence in central Europe, known as the Jaruzelski Plan.

Ministers Orzechowski and Kim Yong-nam exchanged views on the more important international and regional issues. They positively assessed the signing of the Soviet-American agreement on the elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles signed in Washington and the ongoing talks on a treaty halving strategic weapons.

Minister Kim Yong-nam invited Minister Orzechowski to pay a visit to the DPRK. The invitation was received with pleasure.

Anniversary of Independence Day Celebrated
AU0905123788 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1033 GMT 9 May 88

["Freedom, Independence, Peace—Supreme Aspirations of the Romanian People"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, May 9, 1988—The Romanian people celebrates on 9 May 111 years since the historic act of proclamation of Romania's state independence on May 9, 1877. The same day, Romania celebrates together with the peoples everywhere the day of victory over fascism—May 9, 1945. This double celebration bears a powerful symbol for the Romanian people, attesting to the perseverence with which it fought for free existence and self-dependent development.

The ideals of national freedom, closely intertwined with the ideals of social justice and national unity, pervade the whole Romanian history. Through endless battles and sacrifices, the Romanian people managed to preserve through the hard times it lived, its national being and own forms of political organization, to remove then the foreign domination and win the bright victory of May 9, 1877, when Romania joined the ranks of the world's independent states.

The political meaning of the historic act of 111 years ago, of the war fought then for the consecration of the independence proclaimed on May 9, 1877 is always topical and gets richer. The enthusiastic vote of the parliament in Bucharest, on that historic day, the valor and heroism of Romania's military in the South-Danubian battles, the ample national movement in support of the front, for the equipment of the army in 1877-1878 are a never-dying lesson in history showing that any people enthused by profound confidence in the justness of its cause, firmly resolved to do its utmost for the triumph of its just fight, will triumph sooner or later.

The historic victory of May 9, 1877 makes the foundation of all achievements scored by the Romanian people. It speeded up the country's economic progress, as the Romanian people was able to focus its energies on the achievement of its full national unity, on December 1, 1918. Likewise, in the new epoch inaugurated by the proclamation of the state independence, new social forces,the working class first of all, powerfully asserted themselves in the socio-economic life, assuming the mission to fight for the national freedom to be extended with social freedom. These ideals were taken over and written down on the banner of the Romanian Communist Party from the very beginning. It was under the leadership of the RCP that were fought hard battles against exploitation and social inequality, ample and staunch revolutionary actions were carried on against fascism and war, for the defence of national freedom and unity, of the homeland's territorial integrity. The anti-fascist and anti- imperialist revolution of social and national liberation of August 23, 1944 was carried out, it was under the party's leadership that the people then mobilized all its energies participating in the first ranks in the big battle of the peoples against fascism. Hundreds upon hundreds of thousands of Romanian military fought heroically for chasing away the Hitlerite-Horthyist invaders from the homeland, for the liberation of Hungary, Czechoslovakia and a part of Austria's territory. The great military, human and material effort of the Romanian people for the defeat of Nazi Germany placed Romania on the fourth place among the states of the anti-Hitler coalition. It helped shortening by some 200 days the Second World War.

On celebrating the victory day, the Romanian people also pays a rousing homage to the peoples of the Soviet Union that bore the brunt of the war and whose armies dealt the decisive blows at the Nazi war machine, to the peoples of the other states of the anti-Hitler coalition, to the combatants in the resistance and partisan movements, to all those who contributed to bringing nearer the victory day of May 9, 1945.

The 43rd celebration of the conclusion of the Second World War is an opportunity of powerful affirmation of the peoples' will not to allow a recurrence of such cataclysms.

Learning the lesson of the Second World War, that disclosed the catastrophic consequences that might be entailed by a conciliatory attitude vis-a-vis fascism, the lack of vigilance and firmness with regard to the policy of aggression and arbitrary violation of other peoples' sovereign rights, the advanced social forces, world public opinion have the lofty duty to do everything possible in order to curb any manifestation of neo-fascism, any attempt to sow hatred among and enslave other peoples, the more so as lately reactionary, irredentist circles strive to revive "concepts" and "ideologies" doomed by history.

The great victory of May 9,1945 was a victory of the peoples' joint fight. The defeat of fascism and the smashing of Hitlerism were possible only thanks to the coming into being, in face of the danger that threatened the human kind, of the big anti-fascist coalition rallying countries with various social systems, sizes and development level. That is why, the main lesson of the Second World War is the ardent need for the peoples, the broadest democratic and progressive forces—communists, socialists, social-democrats, the most varied public, youth and women organizations, political orientations of the most diverse orientations and tendencies—should work in unity both on a national and international plane, for the defence of the supreme right of people, of nations, to existence, life, freedom, independence and peace.

Celebrating the independence day and the victory day, under the token of full commitment to the exemplary fulfilment of the objectives established by the 13th congress and by the National Conference of the RCP, the whole Romanian people reiterates the determination to

work in future as well in the self-same steadiness for the strengthening of the collaboration and solidarity with all advanced forces of the present-day world, in the common struggle for the building of a world free of the ghost of war, a world of peace and progress, in which every nation may develop free, independent [sentence as received].

Officials Place Wreaths

AU0905175988 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1713 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 9 May 1988—On 9 May—the day of the proclamation of Romania's state independence, the day of the homeland's heroes and the day of victory over fascism, ceremonies took place in Bucharest on Monday when wreaths were laid at the Memorial to the Heroes of the Struggle for the Liberty of the People and of the Homeland, for Socialism, at the Memorial to the Heroes of the Homeland and the Memorial to the Soviet Heroes. [sentence as received]

The wreaths were laid on behalf of the RCP General Secretary and President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu, of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, of the State Council and of the Government, of ministries, mass and public organizations.

Wreaths were also laid on behalf of the diplomatic corps.

The ceremonies were attended by Emil Bobu, Ion Dinca, Constantin Olteanu, Nicolae Giosan, Vasile Milea, Tudor Postelnicu and Radu Balan, by other Romanian officials.

Present were heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Bucharest, military attaches, other members of the diplomatic corps.

At the Memorial to the Soviet Heroes, where the national anthems of the USSR and Romania were played, the ceremony was attended by Y.M. Tyazhelnikov, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Bucharest, the military, air and naval attache of the USSR, embassy staff.

A similar ceremony took place at the Tincabesti Cemetery of the British soldiers that died in Romania in the fight against fascism.

Wreaths were laid on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania, the State Council and the Government, the Ministry of National Defence, the Executive Committee of the Bucharest Municipality People's Council and the diplomatic corps.

The ceremony was attended by Gheorghe Radulescu, vice-president of the State Council, Constantin Radu, deputy prime minister, members of the State Council and of the government, other officials.

Present were Hugh J. Arbathnott, ambassador of Great Britain to Bucharest, the British naval and military attache, embassy staff, heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Bucharest, members of the diplomatic corps.

Wreaths were also laid at the Ghencea Military Cemetery, the cemeteries of Soviet soldiers of Herastrau and Jilava, at the memorials and cemeteries of Romanian and Soviet soldiers throughout the country.

Hungarians Lay Wreaths

AU0905193788 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1833 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] Budapest, AGERPRES, 09/05/1988—On the day of the victory over fascism, on May 9, Romania's ambassador to Budapest laid wreaths of flowers at the memorial and the tombs of the 11,000 Romanian soldiers dead in the struggles for the liberation of Hungary's capital.

On the same occasion wreaths and garlands were laid, on behalf of Romania's Embassy, at the Romanian heroes' memorials and tombs in Debrecen, Miskolc, Szecseny, Ludanyalaszi, Lizke, Tiszakecske, Tiszalok, Megyasze, Mehkerek and Fuzesgyarmat.

The memorials and tombs where the wreaths and garlands were laid are in the memory of the more than 42,000 Romanian soldiers and officers who died for Hungary's liberation.

Soviet Embassy Holds Reception

AU0905180088 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1718 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 9 May 1988—On the Day of Victory the ambassador of the Soviet Union to Bucharest, Y.M. Tyazhelnikov, gave a reception on Monday.

The attendance included deputy heads of section at the CC of the RCP, executives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, of the Ministry of National Defence, representatives of central institutions, party and state activists, generals and senior officers, men of letters and artists, journalists.

Present were heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Romania, military attaches, other members of the diplomatic corps.

Ceausescu Welcomes USSR's Gromyko on Arrival

AU1005092888 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0852 GMT 10 May 88

[text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/5/1988—Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPSU, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, arrived in Bucharest, on

May 10, on an official visit of friendship to Romania, as guest of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania.

The official welcoming ceremony took place at the Otopeni Airport, where the distinguished Soviet guest was welcomed by President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Constantin Meets With Israel's Shim'on Peres

AU0905154488 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1414 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] Tel Aviv, AGERPRES, 9/5/1988—A cordial message of greetings and the best wishes of health were conveyed to the chairman of the Israel Labour Party, Shim'on Peres, from the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu.

Shim'on Peres thanked and asked that warm greetings alongside wishes of health and personal happiness be conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu, and of progress and prosperity to the Romanian people.

The exchange of messages took place during the reception by the chairman of the Israel Labour Party of Nicolae Constantin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the Romanian Communist Party, who attended the Tenth MAPAM [United Workers Party of Israel] Congress.

Their talk emphasized the positive course of the relationship between the RCP and the Labour Party, between Romania and Israel, and covered international questions, especially the Middle East developments.

Shim'on Peres underscored the appreciation of Romania's position, particularly of President Nicolae Ceausescu's role and contribution to the positive negotiated settlement of the Middle East situation, as well as the Romanian head of state's initiatives for the creation of a climate of peace, security and cooperation in the area.

Received by MAPAM Leader

AU0805171888 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1559 GMT 8 May 88

[Text] Tel Aviv, (AGERPRES) 8/5/1988—Elazar Granot, secretary-general of the United Workers Party—MAPAM of Israel, received Nicolae Constantin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, who attended the proceedings of MAPAM's Tenth Congress.

On the occasion, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, conveyed Elazar Granot, secretary-general of the United Workers Party—MAPAM of Israel, a warm salute and the best wishes of good health, of further accomplishments in the party's activity aimed at promoting and safeguarding the interests of the working people, of the cause of peace and cooperation among nations.

Elazar Granot thanked for the message and conveyed Nicolae Ceausescu a cordial salute and the best wishes of good health, along with feelings of great consideration and esteem for his prodigious activity in the interest of the cause of peace and understanding in the Middle East and in the world, and the Romanian people wishes of prosperity and further successes in its work on behalf of the party leadership, as well as on his own behalf.

Delivers Message to MAPAM Congress

AU0905101388 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0856 GMT 9 May 88

["RCP Representative's Message to Congress of United Workers' Party of Israel"—AGERPRES Headline]

[Text] Tel-Aviv, (AGERPRES) 9/5/1988—On behalf of the Romanian Communist Party, of its general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu, a warm comradely message of greetings to the Tenth Congress of the United Workers Party of Israel was conveyed by RCP representative Nicolae Constantin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Central Party Collegium.

The presence of a Romanian Communist Party delegation at your congress, the message shows, is an expression of the good relationship between the two parties and of their readiness to expand and intensify their cooperation for the benefit of growing ties between Romania and Israel, between the Romanian and Israeli peoples, and in the interest of the general cause of peace, security and understanding.

While concentrating on the steadfast development of the national economic and social development programmes, the Romanian Communist Party, Socialist Romania carry on an intense international activity, taking an active part in the settlement of the complex issues of today's world.

The speaker reasserted the stance of the RCP, of Romania, of President Nicolae Ceausescu on a comprehensive, just and durable solution in the Middle East, the achievement of a durable peace on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, of the settlement of the Palestinian people's question through the recognition of its right to self-determination—including to the creation of an independent Palestinian state of its own—and through integrity, sovereignty and security guarantees to all the states in the area. An end should be put to the repressive measures against the Palestinian population in the occupied territories, and new initiatives and actions ought to be promoted to find solutions to the Middle East problems. We, says the message, favour the convening of an international Middle East conference to be attended by all interested parties,

including the PLO as sole lawful representative of the Palestinian people and Israel, as well as the Security Council permanent members.

The closing part of the message shows that the friendly and cooperative ties between the Romanian Communist Party and MAPAM are trusted to develop also in future, in the interest of the cause of international peace, security and cooperation.

Ursu Signs Scientific Protocol With China

AU0905193588 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1819 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 09/05/1988—A governmental delegation for science and technology from the People's Republic of China, led by Song Jian, state councillor and chairman of the State Scientific and Technological Commission of that country, paid a visit to Romania over May 5-8 upon an invitation extended by the National Committee for Science and Technology.

The delegation conducted talks at the headquarters of the National Committee for Science and Technology on possibilities of further developing Romanian-Chinese technical and scientific collaboration in key areas of science and technology, on ways and methods to boost the efficiency of that collaboration.

Extensive and useful experience was exchanged in connection with the development stage and trends of science and technology in the two countries, on questions related to the continuous improvement of the organization and management of those activities.

A protocol on the results of the talks conducted was signed at the end of the meeting for Romania by Ion Ursu, first deputy chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, and for China by Song Jiang.

RCP's Dinca Attends CSSR Embassy Reception

AU0905180188 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1738 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 09/05/1988—On the 43rd anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation from fascist domination, that country's ambassador in Bucharest, Jan Papp, gave a reception on Monday.

In the attendance were Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania of the Joint Romanian-Czechoslovak Commission of Economic, Technical and Scientific Collaboration, members of the Grand National Assembly Bureau, ministers, deputy heads of section at the CC of the RCP, executives of ministries, central institutions and mass and public organizations, party and state activists, scientists and men of letters, generals and officers.

Also present were heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Romania.

Ceausescu Receives Cyprus EDEK Party Leader

AU0605192788 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1823 GMT 6 May 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 6/5/1988—On 6 May, Romanian Communist Party General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, received Vasos Lyssaridhis, president of the EDEK [United Democratic Union of Cyprus] Socialist Party of Cyprus, now visiting Romania.

The president of the EDEK Socialist Party pointed out the high appreciation enjoyed in Cyprus by Romania's dynamic and constructive policy, by President Nicolae Ceausescu's demarches and initiatives aimed at building a better and more just world of international peace and understanding.

During the interview the sides expressed satisfaction at the good relations established between the Romanian Communist Party and the Socialist Party of Cyprus, the sides reasserting the resolve to work for a further development of these relations to the benefit of both countries and peoples, of the cause of peace and collaboration in Europe and throughout the world.

Also approached were a number of current international questions. In this framework the sides pointed out the preoccupation of the two parties with the evolution of the world political situation which continues to be particularly grave and complex owing to the continuation the arms race, which is a permanent threat at peace.

The sides underscored the need for all the peoples, the progressive forces everywhere to join in the struggle for the implementation of disarmament, nuclear in the first place, for ensured peace on this planet. They showed that further action must be taken for the attainment of new accords stipulating the eradication, along several stages, of the nuclear arms, halting the nuclear tests and the outer space miltarization, a radical curb in the conventional weapons, military troops and spending.

During the interview, the sides considered that efforts were needed to be intensified for solving politically, by way of negotiations, all the interstate conflicts and litigious issues, for finding a global solution to the questions of underdevelopment and to set in a new international economic order based on equity, equality and mutual advantage, in the interest and to the benefit of all the people.

Related to the situation in Cyprus, President Nicolae Ceausescu reasserted his country's stand regarding the solution to the Cypriot issue, showing that everything must be done for it to be solved by the Cypriots themselves, politically, through negotiations, with a view to

ensuring conditions for the two communities on the island to live together peacefully, for implementing the unity and independence of the Republic of Cyprus.

Romanian-Designed Plant Inaugurated in Albania

AU0305094188 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 May 88 p 6

[Text] Tirana 30 (AGERPRES)—An oil plant was commissioned in the Albanian locality of Ballsh. This plant is an important economic project achieved through cooperation with our country.

The inauguration ceremony was attended by Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and other Albanian officials.

The Ballsh plant was designed by the Ploiesti Technological Engineering Research Institute.

Strikes in Poland Could 'Spoil' Atmosphere
AU1005142088 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7-8 May 88 p 13

[From "The Week in the World" column by Vlado Teslic: "Polish Barometer"]

[Text] Will the strikes in Poland render the process of reforms in East European countries more difficult and will they spoil the good atmosphere on the eve of President Reagan's visit to Moscow at the end of this month? It is difficult not to connect all this, particularly in light of Reagan's goodwill gesture when he assessed positively the efforts of the Soviet leadership toward "a true political and economic reform."

For decades, Poland has been perhaps the most reliable barometer of East-West relations, both at times of increased tension and turning the cold war; and in short periods of indications of detente. Poland has also always been at the core of the contentions and differences between the USSR and the United States as regards Europe, much more than the very division of Germany and the clashes over its rearmament.

Politics and Economics [subhead]

What is happening in Poland now has been seen several times already: The causes are the same, the confrontations are the same, the participants and the directors are the same. Reaction from abroad—both from the East and the West—is also identical to the earlier one. The only innovation is that all this is happening in somewhat changed conditions, at the beginning of the economic reforms announced and under conditions of much laxer political constraint than earlier.

The reforms have, of course, worsened the economic conditions affecting the majority of the workers in heavy industry, which is still essential for the overall economic life and prosperity in Poland.

A big question is whether or not the traditional resistance of Polish workers (in 1976 or 1980) to price increases, and thus also to the course of the economic reforms that were inevitable, would have been no less had the reforms been carried out along with political reforms, for instance. It must be pointed out that this is not an exclusively Polish handicap. All the socialist countries find it difficult to decide in favor of major political reforms. This does not mean that a much better political climate has not been created. This also applies to Poland, where even strikes have been legalized, almost on the lines of those in the West, and the stress is on negotiations between workers representatives and authorities. Thanks to this, many disputes have been resolved successfully and some strikes avoided.

The strikes in Poland, however, have obtained an acute political dimension with the reactivation of the banned Solidarity Trade Union and of Lech Walesa, with the involvement and support of the Catholic Church and the West.

Walesa does not hide the fact that the aim of his strike campaign is the legalization of Solidarity as an economic and political partner of the government, as it was conceived in the riots 8 years ago. This is regardless of the fact that such opposition has been shown to be very risky, particularly when it advocated revision of the Polish foreign policy.

A feeling has thus been created that it is not so much a matter of economic but of political unrest. The current slogan is that the government must accept "a dialogue with the people." The Catholic Church poured much oil on the fire when it appears in its old "patriotic" and mediating role, rising against extremes, but resolutely advocating dialogue between the government and "Polish society." The Voice of America takes the same position. Radio Moscow, however, points to the other side of the coin, the desire of the West to reopen the Polish crisis of 1980.

What does the slogan on the opening of a constant dialogue between the government and the Polish people mean? Does one not wish thus to say that the government does not represent the people and that Walesa is right when he insists on a legal opposition? It should be said in this connection that the government itself has contributed to this impression to some extent: It still speaks about the authorities and the people as two separate categories at a time when inevitable political reforms demand the elimination of the differences and of any monopoly of power.

In any case, the government has a bigger and better choice this time than it had 8 years ago when it was ready at a moment to share power and only a year later grabbed with an iron fist all the power. Both solutions led to the considerable weakening of Poland and to general aggravation of world tension. A consistent course of reform, however, seems to be the strongest weapon both of the government and the Polish people in general. This is the difference between now and 1980 and it seems to be the greatest chance for Poland.

Vrhovec Terms Visit to U.S. 'Significant'
LD0905144788 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1105 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] Belgrade, 9 May (TANJUG)—Josip Vrhovec, member of the Yugoslav Presidency, has stated that his visit to Washington was very useful and significant. He also said that it constituted a continuation of the Yugoslav-U.S. dialogue and that it would stimulate bilateral cooperation between the two countries.

On his return to Belgrade from Washington, where he held talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan, Secretary of State George Shultz, and other senior officials in the U.S. Administration, Josip Vrhovec stressed that the two countries displayed their interest in developing relations between Yugoslavia and the United States in the interest of the two countries. Nor did we run away from specific differences in our approach to some problems, Vrhovec said. He also stressed that in the sphere of bilateral cooperation, to which the greatest importance was attached, reference was made to the struggle against international terrorism and the drug trade, which is one of the crucial problems in the world.

During the talks, considerable attention was paid to international issues. Josip Vrhovec said that Yugoslavia supports disarmament negotiations, but he added that this is a universal process that cannot be left to the superpowers alone, and that all UN member countries should take part in it. He also stressed the role of the United Nations and of the Nonaligned Movement in this business which—to cite Vrhovec—meets with a degree of understanding by the U.S. side.

Josip Vrhovec said that his hosts briefed him on the preparations for the upcoming U.S.-Soviet summit. According to Vrhovec, the U.S. leaders did not spell out whether or not during the upcoming summit the new disarmament agreement will be signed, but they did express their hope that the meeting between President Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev will constitute "a step forward." During the talks with the U.S. leaders, and also during the recent visit to Yugoslavia by Mikhail Gorbachev, one gained the impression, Vrhovec said, that the two sides are seeking ways to disarmament, but it is quite certain that this process will not be easy.

Josip Vrhovec said that in New York ne held talks with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar on current international issues—the Iran-Iraq war, the Middle East, South Africa, Afghanistan, and disarmament and development problems, which were also the topics of the talks with U.S. senior officials. Josip Vrhovec mentioned that during his talks with Perez de Cuellar the possibility was raised of this issue [as received] being placed on the agenda of the UN General Assembly so that it can be tackled.

Josip Vrhovec said in conclusion that the visit to the United States was useful, that it took place at the right time, and that it will help the promotion of relations between the two countries.

At Belgrade Airport Josip Vrhovec was met by SFRY Presidency member Stane Dolanc, Federal Foreign Secretary Budimir Loncar, and other personalities. Joseph Presel, charge d'affaires of the U.S. Embassy, was also there to welcome him.

Tanzania's Prime Minister Pays Official Visit

Holds Talks With Loncar

LD0505095188 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2246 GMT 4 May 88

[Text] Belgrade, 4 May (TANJUG)—Tanzanian Prime Minister Joseph Warioba has received Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Budimir Loncar. The talks conducted on that occasion covered the international situation and recent changes in that sphere as well as the activity of the nonaligned countries before the ministerial conference to be held in Cyprus.

Reference was also made to current economic problems in developing countries and, especially, the debt problem. Warioba and Loncar pointed to the need for cooperation among developing countries in order to overcome current problems and speed up the introduction of a new international economic order.

Toasted by Mikulic at Dinner

LD0905174888 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1146 GMT 4 May 88

[Text] Belgrade, 4 May (TANJUG)—In honor of Tanzanian Prime Minister Joseph Warioba, FEC President Branko hosted a dinner. At the dinner, toasts were exchanged.

Welcoming his eminent guest, Mikulic said, among other things, that Yugoslavia and Tanzania are linked with traditionally good friendly relations, which began in the initial period of Tanzania's independence. Branko Mikulic stressed the importance of the contribution by Josip Broz Tito and Julius Nyerere to the development of bilateral relations The FEC president drew attention to the identical and genuine nature of Yugoslavia's and Tanzania's foreign political orientation, and their active role in the Nonaligned Movement.

Speaking about the diversified cooperation between the two countries and their parties, Mikulic placed particular emphasis on the continued development of economic relations, despite objective difficulties affecting both countries.

The Yugoslav premier said that SFRY work organizations "have successfully cooperated with their Tanzanian partners in fulfilling many of Tanzania's important development programs, such as the construction of long-distance power lines, factories, bridges, industrial complexes, and transport infrastructure." Mikulic added that "new prospects are being created for expanding and diversifying cooperation in energy, mining, and tourist industries, and other areas."

Received by Krunic

LD0505131588 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1108 GMT 5 May 88

[Text] Belgrade, 5 May (TANJUG)—Bosko Krunic, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, today received Joseph Warioba, member of the Central Committee Secretariat of the Tanzanian Revolutionary Party (CCM), Prime Minister, and first vice president of the United Republic of Tanzania, who is on an official visit to our country at the invitation of the FEC.

Talks were conducted in a friendly atmosphere. Vasil Tupurkovski, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Boris Muzevic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and other officials took part in the meeting. The meetings between representatives of the two parties were described as being important for better understanding and for continued development of traditionally good bilateral cooperation. Both sides noted that there is wide scope for this despite the economic difficulties affecting both Yugoslavia and Tanzania.

Krunic briefed his guest on the activities in connection with and the preparations for the LCY conference and also about changes in the political and economic system.

Warioba talked about the significant activities in implementing the decisions of the Third CCM Congress and held last year. He made particular reference to the difficult situation in southern Africa and the need for comprehensive help for the Frontline States in their struggle against apartheid and South Africa's policy of destabilization.

Dar Es Salaam Report

LD0505202788 Dar es Salaam External Service in English 1600 GMT 5 May 88

[Text] Belgrade—Tanzania and Yugoslavia have said that possibilities exist for the promotion of bilateral cooperation despite economic difficulties facing the two countries. The remark was made by the president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, Mr Branko Krunic, and the Tanzanian prime minister and first vice president, Ndugu [Comrade] Joseph Warioba, who arrived in Belgrade yesterday for an official visit at the invitation of the Yugoslav Government.

Mr Krunic informed Ndugu Warioba about changes in Yugoslavia's political and economic system in preparation for the first conference of the League later this month. Speaking about the difficult situation in southern Africa, Ndugu Warioba urged comprehensive assistance to the frontline countries in the struggle against apartheid and South Africa's destabilization policy.

Holds Talks With Mojsov

LD0705195888 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1849 GMT 7 May 88

[Text] Belgrade, May 7 (TANJUG)—Today's talks between Yugoslav State Presidency President Lazar Mojsov and Tanzanian Prime Minister Joseph Warioba emphasized the significance the two sides were attributing to the furthering of their relations.

On the eve of Warioba's leaving Yugoslavia, it was jointly noted that economic cooperation, despite exceptional political understanding and traditional friendship, was lagging behind the objective possibilities and needs of the two countries. This was why the need was underscored for the establishment of advanced forms of economic affiliation on a longer-term basis, such as industrial coproduction, business and technological cooperation, joint ventures, and transfers of Yugoslav technology.

Mojsov noted that in this way roads would open for still more successful cooperation in the future. It is exactly bearing in mind the problems of developing countries, Mojsov pointed out, that still greater efforts are required to achieve the firmest possible reliance upon their own forces, in which Yugoslav-Tanzanian cooperation has particular importance.

They also discussed the development of situation in Africa, especially the problems in the continent's south within the framework of the struggle against apartheid and the Pretoria regime's aggressive policy.

Bearing in view the changes taking place in the world, Mojsov stressed the need for the movement of nonalignment to keep its activities adjusted to the new trends in order to fulfill its role and influence in international relations as thoroughly as possible.

Holds News Conference

EA0905202688 Dar Es Salaam External Service in English 1600 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] Belgrade—The prime minister and first vice president, Ndugu [Comrade] Joseph Warioba, has disclosed that Tanzania will continue to support all peaceful initiatives to end the Gulf war between Iran and Iraq. He said the war was a burden to the warring countries, but also to the Third World, as the immense resources being used in the war could have been used for meaningful development projects, even in developing countries. Ndugu Warioba, who is continuing with his tour of Eastern Europe, told a news conference in Belgrade that the challenge before the international community now was to end the conflict.

Earlier, the prime minister said the current economic problems facing Tanzania and Yugoslavia should serve as a springboard of intensified relations between the countries. He was speaking during talks with President Lazar Mojsov of Yugoslavia.

Departs for Home

LD0705150088 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1404 GMT 7 May 88

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 7 May (TANJUG)—Joseph Warioba, prime minister and first vice president of the Republic of Tanzania, left Yugoslavia this afternoon after a 4-day official and friendly visit. At Belgrade Airport, he was seen off, with customary honors, by Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC, and by other Yugoslav leaders. [passage omitted]

Mojsov Cables Husak on CSSR National Day

LD0805113088 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0557 GMT 8 May 88

[Text] Belgrade, 8 May (TANJUG)—Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent a telegram to Gustav Husak, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, in connection with the Czechoslovak national holiday, with his cordial felicitations and wishes for the prosperity of the friendly peoples of Czechoslovakia.

Milosavljevic on Changes in Economic System

LD1005084888 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2200 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] Belgrade, May 9 (TANJUG)—Work collectives in the economy should have the status of autonomous commercial factors responsible for the management of social assets, a commission for reforms in Yugoslavia's economic system chaired by Prime Minister Branko Mikulic noted here today.

Speaking of the directions of proposed changes, Deputy Prime Minister Milos Milosavljevic said that there were still considerable differences in view in the commission, made up of politicians and scholars from all Yugoslav republics and provinces. It is certain, however, that major changes will have to be made in both the Constitution, and the political system of Yugoslavia, he said.

The commission achieved a high level of agreement on joint ventures and other forms of cooperation with foreign partners.

The proposed changes open broad possibilities for the setting up of joint enterprises throughout the country and not in the duty-free zones alone. If accepted, these proposals, together with the corresponding ownership rights of foreign investors, would create the necessary pre-requisites for the Yugoslav economy to establish much stronger links with the world, Milosavljevic said.

It has also been proposed that the obligation of drafting and adopting plans apply only to the socio-political communities and organizations in the fields of infrastructure, while leaving it to productive enterprises to decide by themselves what production they would plan, how and over what period.

There is also agreement that under the conditions of market economy, commercial [word indistinct] must become autonomous, self-managing financial institutions. Like work organizations, they too would be entrepreneurial in nature.

According to some views, citizens too could participate in management of banks, provided "bloc of management votes" is ensured. However, there are also barriers and reluctance on ideological grounds as to the acceptance of bonds (?on) shares providing the basis upon which income could be acquired permanently but also at a risk.

In accordance with the orientation towards the establishment of a unified Yugoslav maket on which relations would be regulated by laws of supply and demand, we should introduce uniform foundations of the system and common foundations of the policy of taxation, said Milosavljevic.

To step up the development of Yugoslavia's underdeveloped regions, solutions must be sought in direct links among enterprises, with adequate crediting, tax, customs and other facilities.

Responsibility for investment decisions must be taken over fully by enterprises. The federal fund for the underdeveloped regions would become separate specialized institution or bank, Deputy Prime Minister Milosavljevic said.

Serbian Official Explains Economic Proposal

LD0905215288 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1926 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] Arandjelovac, May 9 (TANJUG)—Commodity production and the market are pre-requisites for overcoming the country's difficulties, Dr Borisav Jovic, president of the Serbian Assembly and member of the League of Communists of Serbia Central Committee Presidency, said here today.

Addressing participants of a week-long debate on economic and social matters, Dr Jovic explained a proposal for reforms in the economic system passed by the Assembly of the largest Yugoslav Republic last week. He argued that the orientation towards market economy implies that the enterprises would be able to pay personal incomes in accordance with their productivity but would also bear the risk of possible poor performance.

According to this concept, the job of the state would boil down to building the economic system, conducting the credit-monetary policies and foreign economic relations, and shaping the tax policy, Dr Jovic added.

If the concept is adopted and the enterprises become free economic factors, exclusively under dictate of the market, the domination of politics over the economy would disappear, he said.

So far, Serbia is the only Yugoslav republic which has offered its views on what should be changed in the economic system. These and other proposals by individuals, organizations and instittutions will be reviewed by a Yugoslav Government commission for the reform of the economic system chaired by Prime Minsiter Branko Mikulic.

Absences From Party Conferences Criticized
AU0805170188 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 28 Apr 88 p 1

[Vjekoslav Krsnik commentary: "New Style"]

[Text] A fact of significance to protocol gained attention at the Conference of the LC of Slovenia last week, which went by the label of united views on a democratic reform of the entire Slovene and Yugoslav society that would correspond to the current socioeconomic crisis and the modern trends in the world that are so heavily influenced by the technological revolution.

At the 2-day session at Cankar Hall in Ljubljana, the guests attending the conference were the representatives of the leadership of the LCY, and the LCs of Croatia, Bosnia-Hercegovina, Kosovo, and Vojvodina. There were no representatives from the LC of Montenegro, Macedonia, and Serbia. Indeed, the three delegations did not attend the preceding Conference of the LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Because of their absence, the conferences of the Slovene and Bosnia-Hercegovina Communists did not lose any of their significance or importance. This is because these are not imparted to a conference or any other party gathering by the guests but by the content and result of their work.

Nevertheless, the question arises: Why did not the communities who so often voice demands for unity in the LCY respond to the invitations by sending somebody to the gatherings of the LC republican organizations in Ljubljana and Sarajevo? Both of these had been noted each in its own way, either because of arguments and innovative views on solutions to the Yugoslav crisis, or because of the unsparing criticism of the republican party and state leadership. Indeed, on the eve of the republican and provincial conferences, the LCY Central Committee Presidium adopted the stance that representatives of other communities attending these gatherings was not obligatory. If, however, one considers that all the republican and provincial organizations, except the LC of Montenegro, were represented as guests at the conference in Skopje, several questions present themselves. Is this the beginning—it would be pernicious if it were—of a new practice of grading? Is this the way to conduct a "democratic dialogue" on issues on which views differ? Where could this new style of relations among the republican and provincial LC organizations lead us? Ultimately, does this agree with a method of communicating attained through civilization?

The list of such questions and queries could be extended with even more far-reaching conclusions, considering that the forthcoming LCY Conference will be a gathering of Communists from all the Yugoslav communities. In any case, the absence of the representatives of three republican LC organizations at the conferences of the LC of Slovenia and the LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina, and of one republican organization at the conference of the LC of Macedonia, regardless of any possible justifications, opens the way for speculation, which should be avoided.

In this case, given the present social situation, one could not consider this a "fact of significance to protocol" only.

Croatian Chamber Lacks 'Confidence' in FEC
LD0905193888 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1528 GMT 9 May 88

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 9 May (TANJUG)—Delegates in the Croatian Assembly's Chamber of Associated Labor accept the draft measures for implementing economic policy this year after 15 May, but they do not have complete confidence in the Federal Government having the strength to put these measures into practice. The working group of the Croatian Assembly session ended its work today with this conclusion. The session will continue tomorrow. [passage omitted]

The delegates also touched on the question of the assessment of the FEC's work over the last 2 years. In addition to pronounced dissatisfaction with the results of the FEC's work in this period, it is believed that the FEC should assess if it is in a position to carry out its function in the areas of making proposals and in implementing established policy and tasks. Numerous participants in the discussion sought even more clear-cut assessments, of instructions to the Croatian Assembly delegation in the SFRY Assembly should there be a vote of confidence in the Federal Government.

The debate on the past 2-years work of the FEC, and on the package connected with the realization of this year's economic policy of the country will be continued tomorrow at separate sessions of the Croatian Assembly.

Croat President of Presidency Elected
LD0905124188 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1023 GMT 9 May 88

[Summary] Zagreb, 9 May (TANJUG)—The delegates of the Croat Assembly today elected Ivo Latin as president of the Croat Presidency. His term of office will be 2 years. Dr Andjelko Runjic has been elected president of the Croat Assembly during the ensuing 2-year period, while Antun Milovic was elected president of the Croat Executive Council.

Mojsov Speaks at Srem Front Memorial
LD0905104888 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0603 GMT 8 May 88

[Text] Sid, 8 May (TANJUG)—The Srem Front can rightly be considered a symbol of indomitable brotherhood and unity of all nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia forged during the crucial times of our history in the struggle for the birth of a free, AVNOJ [Anti-Fascist Council of People's Liberation of Yugoslavia], independent and nonaligned socialist Yugoslavia. This was one of the decisive battles for the country's final liberation and a significant part of the Allies' concluding operations to ultimately smash the fascist aggressors and end World War II. This was stressed today by Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, during his speech at the big public rally held in connection with the unveiling of the Srem Front Memorial Complex.

In paying tribute to the thousands of men who perished, Mojsov said that they stormed fearlessly to attain supreme human ideals—freedom, human dignity, their country, and a happier future. He also expressed his deep respect and eternal gratitude to all the men and officers of the Yugoslav Army units and to all those who, during those final months of World War II, fought courageously to open the path leading to the liberation of all the occupied territories in our country.

"Today with the act of the formal inauguration of this imposing memorial complex, we wish to pay particular tribute to the units of the glorious 1st Army who, in their heroic attack on 12 and 13 April 1945, accomplished a decisive breakthrough at the front, leaving behind forever approximately 30,000 of their comrades in arms in the Srem fields and trenches during battles lasting several months. We also cannot help thinking of those killed in the 2d and 3d Armies, who in that unique operation most directly operated with the 1st Army in the breakthrough at the Srem Front.

"Today we are also paying full tribute and expressing our gratitude to the courageous men of the Soviet Red Army from whose ranks approximately 1,000 men laid down their lives here in Srem. We are also remembering the 600 men of the 1st Army of the Fatherland Front of Bulgaria who perished, and the Italian Garibaldi partisans who fought in the ranks of our brigades and divisions at the Srem Front and who also laid down their lives."

Lazar Mojsov also expressed special gratitude to the courageous and indomitable people of Srem. From the very beginning, they took part in the general people's war, and despite all the persecution, difficulties, and privations selflessly helped their national army.

Speaking of the general Yugoslav nature of the operations on the Srem Front, Mojsov stressed that units from all the areas of our country and members of our nations and nationalities took part in the fighting. The whole operation was carried out under the single leadership of the Supreme Headquarters and Marshal Tito who, Mojsov said, as an exceptional military strategist fully realized the political and military importance of the breakthrough at the Srem battlefield for the final victory. He was specially committed to the successful outcome of the operation.

"With their battles at the Srem Front, the National Liberation Movement and the Yugoslav Army organized and led by the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, led by Josip Broz Tito, made a direct contribution to the great concluding battles to smash the fascist aggressor and to end World War II. In so doing they received full affirmation and recognition by the Allies in the great anti-Hitler coalition. This was of exceptional importance for the battles and activities that were imminent at the end of the war—for the international recognition of new Yugoslavia, and to preserve the right achieved by much bloodshed to allow our liberated peoples to decide for themselves about their future," Lazar Mojsov said.

Speaking of the importance of the Srem Front for the protection of Belgrade, which had just been liberated and where the top military and political leadership of the new state was stationed, Mojsov noted the important position that the heroic fighting in Srem enjoys in the history of World War II.

At the end of 1944 and the beginning of 1945, Nazi Germany, despite its hopeless position in the war it had provoked, had concentrated all its military forces in an attempt to keep the Allies as far away from its borders as possible. In Yugoslavia, Nazi Germany concentrated all its military forces to slow down, as much as possible, the offensive of the Yugoslav Army and tried to keep it from penetrating into the central areas of Croatia, Istria, Trieste, and Slovenia. Our army held a single stabilized front stretching from the River Drava, across Srem, Bosnia, and southern Lika down to the Adriatic Sea. This Yugoslav front joined up to the Soviet front in Hungary and via the Adriatic Sea, to the Anglo-American front in Italy, thus linking the lines of a single and uninterrupted Allied front encircling Hitler's Germany.

By cutting off the retreat and by making difficult the withdrawal from southern Balkans and from Yugoslavia of more than 450,000 German and approximately 230,000 Quisling men under attack all along the line of the Yugoslav front, in the rear, and from other operational areas and liberated territories, by approximatley 800,000 men from the Yugoslav Army—created and organized against a backdrop of unceasing fighting over a 4-year period—the Allies' war efforts were made much easier. This makes the breakthrough at the Srem Front, which represented one of the key points along this single Yugoslav allied front, historically all the more important, Lazar Mjosiv said.

The links ordained by fate, heroism, and the brotherhood and unity of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, so powerfully displayed in this Srem Flat country—as it was indeed on so many occasions during and after the war—is not only a fact that is significant from the historical viewpoint. It also provides today and will always provide," Mojsov said, "a reminder, encouragement, and inspiration for resolve and determination, for unity and selflessness in the solution of the problems that the Yugoslav community is confronting. It is also a reminder of the dangers from nationalistic and other divisions and encapsulations, and an answer to our present difficulties—as was the case in the past. We will overcome them only if we are united and through the joint efforts of all our working people and citizens, all our nations and nationalities, all our socialist republics and provinces, in the joint action not only to overcome the obstacles confronting us but to offer new prospects for freedom, development, and progress."

Mojsov stressed that the causes of the current major difficulties and delays in the economic and overall social development have been researched and critically examined for too long. "Now we have finally established the priorities and attained a general consensus on the most important questions of the way out of the crisis. On this basis we have set in motion major processes of changes in our economy and social political system, and we are resolved to see them through."

Speaking of the new economic program that should replace the economic intervention measures adopted last November, Mojsov said that their basic objective, with due respect for the operation of economic laws and the market economy, is to contribute to a revival of economic activities, reduce inflation, improve the profitability and competitiveness of our economy, and to increase exports.

This will create the conditions for a positive change in our development that, however, will necessarily mean not only the stabilization of economic developments but the restructuring of the economy as well. "It is clear that these are the changes that will require great efforts, and even new self-denials, from all the factors of our development, from us all. However, it is equally clear that there can be no real progress and improved standard of living, or genuine development of a single economic factor, of a single republic or province, or of the country as a whole, on the basis of inadequate productivity, technological backwardness, or through constant and unjustified price increases to obtain artificial revenue, to take advantage of one's monopoly situation and encapsulation within the national economies, to switch the revenue, or through the exchange rate differences. We will secure both our development and standard of living only by increasing production and productivity and by improving the quality and the revenue capability of our economy."

The other priority direction of our direct activities and tasks involves the amendments to the SFRY Constitution and the reorganization and reduction of state administration, ranging from the federal administration, republican, provincial, municipal and all other administrations, down to associated labor, Lazar Mojsov said.

"The results of the public discussion to date on the draft constitutional amendment show that there is great interest indeed in improving the SFRY Constitution and making it more up to date, clear, and precise. In this respect, I am thinking primarily of the proposals referring to the functioning of the unified Yugoslav market and also the constant implementation of the role and the tasks of the federation, of the socialist republics, and socialist autonomous provinces, and their responsibility for their own development and for the development of Yugoslavia as a whole as well.

"The disagreements on individual proposals that have occurred during the discussions to date and that can delay and even block the process of constitutional changes must be overcome by joint efforts and through maximum involvement of all social factors for the best and most adequate solutions to be reached."

In all this, Mojsov said, the constantly continuing consolidation of our country's internal stability and unity, security and defense capability, and especially a faster and more resolute solution of the problems provoked by the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo, remain our priority task. "This is all the more important since recently, taking advantage of our problems and difficulties, the nationalists of assorted complexions and other enemies of this Yugoslavia of ours, who foment intranational mistrust, division, and hatred, disseminate the thesis about the threats posed to 'their' nation but deny other nations, attack the LC, Tito, and our Army, have been increasingly vocal.

"From this unique place of joint liberation struggle, in which the lives of hundreds of thousands of fighting men were cut short in the flower of their youth here in Srem, as well as at Mount Kozara, Sutjeska, and many other battlefields throughout Yugoslavia, we pass on the message to all those—in Yugoslavia and outside it—who by various malicious and malevolent subterfuges and actions are trying to divert or arrest the course of our

revolution and threaten its basic achievements—that Yugoslavia will remain united and strong, independent and nonaligned, social and self-managing, and a fraternal unity of all the nations and nationalities who for centuries have lived together on this soil."

The president of the SFRY Presidency stressed that Yugoslavia has all the conditions to emerge from the crisis and enjoy full economic and social prosperity in the immediate future. We possess a developed material basis that has not been fully tapped yet and a strong manpower potential.

"We possess a democratic system of a federal composition that makes possible the full equality of all our nations and nationalities and respect for the pluralism of the interests of our working people and citizens and of individual socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces, a system that simultaneously must secure the necessary conditions for the unhampered functioning of further growth and development of Yugoslavia as a whole.

"We have socialist self-management which, freed from administrative and democratic constraints, makes it possible for work and the creative potential of every individual, work organization, and associated labor to manifest their role fully not only in the distribution of income but also in the management of social business as a whole."

Mojsov recalled that we have many friends in the world and comprehensive relations of cooperation and understanding with nonaligned countries. Yugoslavia is unceasingly investing efforts in and providing initiatives for the promotion of relations with all neighboring and European countires. On the basis of equality and mutual respect, we maintain increasingly developed relations with the countries of the East and the West and both the North and the South. These relations, with virtually all the countries in the world both the great and the powerful, and the small and the poor, must be unceasingly improved and expanded, especially in the economic field, and we must open up increasingly toward the world and keep abreast of all the contemporary tendencies of emancipation and development in the world.

This is why we can confront all our difficulties, which are not minor, but then they are not unsurmountable either, in an uncompromising manner and openly. All along our path of construction so far, during all the postwar decades, we have been encountering even greater difficulties, pressure, and other unfavorable circumstances, and yet, sometimes being quite on our own, we have produced a way out. Let us combine our strength and efforts on this occasion once again, and we will surely win this battle as well.

Proceeding from the socialist, self-management, and federal system in our country, we must produce such efficient solutions and solutions suitable to the present that will free us from all the barriers and constraints that for many years now, not unlike those proverbial lead boots, keep us chained to the crisis situation, Lazar Mojsov said.

Concluding his speech, President Mojsov stressed that throughout the postwar period our country has been building its defense and foreign policy by fighting actively for peace and international cooperation. "In its international relations, Yugoslavia always set in motion and endorsed all the initiatives that created prospects for the further social and economic development of all the nations and countries in the world, coupled with respect for their independence and equality, for further progress of this interdependent world as a whole, for the preservation of peace, and for arresting and eliminating the dangerous armamament race that can lead the whole world into self-destruction. This is our stance today also, when hopes for a peaceful solution of a number of international local conflicts and disputes are growing. We owe this kind of attitude toward war and peace to the victims of our national liberation struggle, and we owe it also to the heroes who perished on the Srem Front."

Protection for Workers' Social Security Urged

LD0905215588 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2045 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] Belgrade, May 9 (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav trade union leadership today urged the highest state bodies to initiate legislation which would protect the social security of workers.

The union inititative comes less than a week before the current intervention measures of the federal government expire and the expected price liberalization becomes effective.

The trade unions fear that the "price thaw" will result in a new, big rise in prices and inflation. Their fears are based on the fact that the prices were rising over the past few months in spite of the government-imposed "freeze" while official statistics show that inflation in April was 6.6 per cent up on the March figure.

Before the introduction of intervention measures last November, the year-to-year inflation rate was 167 per cent, to fall to 159.7 per cent at the end of last month.

The trade unions urge a slower price rise and propose the enactment of a law providing for funds to compensate producers for the prices of products and services which directly affect the standard of living.

The trade union representatives also suggest to deal with the problem of unemployment through re-training, employment in small businesses and similar methods. A large number of enterprises could come under the impact of a law on financial rehabilitation of loss-making enterprises enacted last year at the initiative of Prime Minister Branko Mikulic's government.